

Shabbat Shalom FROM L

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SHABBAT	BEGINS	END
Jerusalem	5:04 p.m.	6:16 p.m.
Tel Aviv	5:22 p.m.	6:34 p.m.
Haifa	5:14 p.m.	6:26 p.m.

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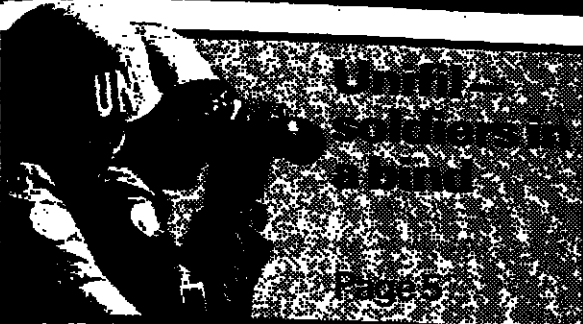
THE JERUSALEM POST

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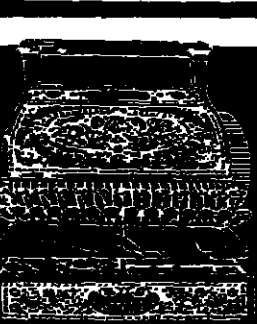
Fighting for her rights

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Past and future — Economics, Israeli-style

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Teller of tales

Magazine, Page 6



Travels of Peres

Pages 6, 7



Harish orders

Military attache slain in Beirut as terror wave continues

French leaders vow revenge

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

BEIRUT. — France's military attache, Col. Christian Goutierre, was shot dead outside his embassy here yesterday, the latest victim in a wave of anti-French terrorist attacks which have claimed the lives of eight persons in Paris and of four French Unifil soldiers in Southern Lebanon in recent weeks.

French President Francois Mitterrand said that France would not take revenge in an Israeli-style counter-attack. But, speaking at a news conference during a visit to Indonesia, he called terrorism a "gangrene" which must be firmly resisted.

"There is no comparison between our way of fighting terrorism, and the Israeli war against terrorism," Mitterrand said. "For Israel, it is a matter of life and death."

Observers in Lebanon linked the

killings of the attache to the continuing Shi'ite offensive against France's Unifil contingent, which has lost four French soldiers in the past month. Yesterday, another Unifil soldier was wounded (see related story below).

The bombings in Paris have been aimed at freeing terrorist leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, now in jail in France.

In the Beirut incident, a tall, dark-complexioned assassin, believed to

be in his late 20s, shot Goutierre three times in the head with a silencer-equipped pistol as he was about to step out of his parked car at 8:30 a.m. near the French embassy compound, police said. The gunman escaped into a waiting green BMW, they added.

Four hours later, a previously unknown group calling itself the Front for Justice and Revenge claimed responsibility for the murder in an anonymous telephone call to an in-

ternational news agency in Beirut.

The Arabic-speaking caller warned French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of further attacks, saying "let Chirac know our next blow will be even more crippling."

Chirac, in a nationwide French television address yesterday, said he would "not give in to blackmail" following the wave of bomb attacks.

Speaking in a calm, deep voice, Chirac called on Parisians to "con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Col. Christian Goutierre (Reuters)



Police carry the Shin Bet dossier to the attorney-general's office in Jerusalem yesterday.

(Issac Harari)

Attorney-General gets police dossier on Shin Bet

Final word 'before rotation'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

For The Jerusalem Post

Attorney-General Yosef Harish, who yesterday received the police dossier on the Shin Bet (General Security Service) affair, hopes to submit his recommendations on the matter before the scheduled October 14 rotation that will see Yitzhak Shamir replace Shimon Peres as premier.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus, accompanied by the three investigating officers, yesterday afternoon brought to Harish's office in Jerusalem four cartons, three files and one 43-page dossier with the findings and conclusions of the investigating team.

Earlier, Kraus told the press that the police had "refrained from recommending any course of action" to the attorney-general.

The findings, he said, contained

"a summary of the role of each person involved at every stage" of the development of the Shin Bet affair — from the storming of the Tel

Sarid's threat

Mr. Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) last night threatened to reveal the identities of the three pardoned Shin Bet (General Security Service) executives if they continue in the service.

Sarid, who called on the newly appointed Shin Bet chief to sack the three, said that if they remained in the Shin Bet, "the public campaign against them will have to reach their homes and their offices."

Aviv-Ashkelon bus on April 12, 1984, through the various attempts to cover up Shin Bet involvement in

the killing of two terrorist-hijackers who had been taken alive.

Harish said that he had not yet decided which Justice Ministry attorneys were to assist him in analysing the police material.

In response to unrest among prosecutors in the state attorney's office yesterday, Harish termed "inconceivable" reports that he was not considering adding them to his team because he considered them to be "biased." But, he added, lawyers from his own office would also be considered for the task.

Well-placed legal sources told The Jerusalem Post last night that there was "no precedent" for state attorneys not participating in decision on whether to press charges against suspects.

The sources said that most of the attorney-general's assistants "don't

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French Arabs jittery

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The French-Arab community here is both outraged and fearful of victimization in the wake of recent terrorist attacks on the city by their fellow Arabs.

Farid Aichoun, a journalist for a local French-Arab magazine said this week, "The situation is becoming worse every day as a result of 'imported terrorism.' We have had phone calls from several young Arabs telling us that they are being stared at on public transport, that they feel people are accusing them because their name happens to be Mohammed, and 'another Mohammed' allegedly planted one of the Paris bombs." Aichoun added, "We are being picked up, and frisked in public places. Things are very dangerous."

This feeling is shared by other French-Arabs. More than 100 scholars and young people whose parents were immigrants to France, have signed a petition demanding that Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, leader of the Far (Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Fractions) call an end to the wave of terrorism hitting France.

Abdallah has been imprisoned in France since 1984. Almost all terrorists attacks in Paris last year were attempts to coerce the French government into releasing him.

This is the first time that Arab intellectuals have spoken out so clearly against terrorism by other Arabs. Their petition, which says that the Middle East conflict cannot be settled on the banks of the River Seine, insists: "The bombings must stop immediately."

It continues: "The victims of the latest massacre in the French capital are, in our eyes, martyrs in the same

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hizbollah storms strongholds

7 SLA men slain in security zone

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter and agencies

ROSH HANIKRA. — Seven South Lebanese Army soldiers were killed and eight wounded in a two-hour gun battle with Shi'ite extremists in the Ishi'ya region of the security zone yesterday.

Dozens of gunmen — believed to be members of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah Party — were reported killed or wounded.

According to army sources, the attackers were trying to capture two frontline SLA strongholds along the northern border of the security zone in the eastern sector.

The pre-dawn assault on the strategic hilltop positions was preceded by a Katyusha rocket and mortar bombardment.

The attackers, armed with rocket-

propelled grenades, machine-guns and light weapons, then tried to take the posts.

SLA troops returned fire and repulsed the attack. Reinforcements were rushed to the outposts.

Searches of the battle area continued until late evening. SLA sources said they had recovered documents and papers from the dead and wounded, indicating that the attackers were Hizbollah members.

Yesterday's casualties bring to 12 the number of SLA soldiers who have been killed, and to 13 those who have been wounded in attacks by extremists on frontier outposts since last Thursday.

Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids as helicopter gunships rocketed bushy slopes yesterday in pursuit of Lebanese terrorists who attacked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Another French Unifil soldier injured in attack

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

A French soldier of the UN

peacekeeping force in South Lebanon was wounded in a rocket attack yesterday as UN officials announced the imminent redeployment of the 1,050 French paratroopers in the area.

The soldier was slightly wounded when a Katyusha rocket hit the wall of his position just one kilometre south of the village of Abbasiyeh, east of Tyre at 8:00 a.m., UN spokesman Maj. Dag Leraand said.

The rocket attack coincided with a UN announcement that the French battalion would redeploy in less vulnerable areas controlled by Shi'ite moderates of the Amal militia.

Leraand said the redeployment was scheduled to begin sometime today, and was expected to be completed within a week.

According to the redeployment plan, soldiers from Finland, Ghana and Nepal are to take over French

positions in Maarakeh and neighbouring villages.

Maarakeh, headquarters of the French contingent, is 11km. east of Tyre.

Leraand told The Jerusalem Post that most of the 600 troops in the French infantry battalion, which has taken the brunt of the Shi'ite attacks during the past month, will be moved to Unifil's headquarters in Nakura.

"Those French soldiers who remain with their battalion will be concentrated around the town of Jwaya on the southern edge of the French contingent's zone of operations," he added.

The redeployment decision was made by Maj. Gen. Gustav Haeglund, Unifil's Finnish commander. It follows a series of bombing and gunfire attacks against Unifil positions which have killed five peacekeepers and wounded 34 others since August 11.

Nurses strike today

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's 11,000 hospital nurses, except for those who work in a few vital departments, will walk off their jobs at 8 a.m. this morning, and return only at 2 p.m.

The strike is a "symbol of protest" by the nurses following the Treasury's proposal of NIS 40 gross monthly addition to the salary of a fulltime nurse. A parttime nurse will receive only half that.

The nurses' representatives walked out of a meeting yesterday afternoon with Hillel Dudai, the Finance Ministry's official in charge of wages in the public sector. They called Dudai's proposal of the monthly grant "a shameful and insulting suggestion."

The nurses said last night that they would leave all departments except for kidney dialysis, the premature baby unit, and other newborn-baby departments. Small teams of nurses will be on duty in the operating theatres.

Gorbachev labels Daniloff 'a spy'

MOSCOW (Reuters). — In his first public remarks on the Daniloff case, Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday said that the American newsmen was "a spy who has been caught red-handed."

Gorbachev's remarks were broadcast on Moscow Radio.

He was speaking in the southern Russian region of Krasnodar. The Daniloff affair, Gorbachev added, had been exploited to sow hatred against the U.S. administration.

Soviet image.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union was ready for a summit between President Reagan and Gorbachev and everything now depended on the

He told reporters on arrival at Andrews Air Force base outside Washington for summit preparatory talks today with Secretary of State George Shultz: "Everything will depend on the U.S. administration."

In New York, the UN said Washington's decision earlier this week to expel 25 Soviet UN diplomats was incompatible with a 1947 agreement with the U.S. establishing the world body in New York.

Responding to a question from a Soviet reporter, UN spokesman Francois Giuliani said: "The United Nations regards the measures taken by the host country to have been incompatible with the headquarters agreement."

Smith poll

Likud creeps up

A poll this month conducted by the Smith Research Centre for The Jerusalem Post among a sample of 1,227 Jews in all parts of the country shows that the Labour Party would get 42 per cent of the vote in elections now, while the Likud would get 28 per cent. This is a rise of 3 per cent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Boys Town Brings Boys Together

Mordechai Asulin (left) from Morocco and Ezra Harari from Syria, junior high school pupils at Boys Town Jerusalem, help two Ethiopian classmates, Raphael and David, put Tefillin on for the first time at a Bar Mitzva for Ethiopian boys. 124 Ethiopian youths are receiving academic and vocational training at Boys Town Jerusalem, and have integrated well into the 1,479 member student body.

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	19.9.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	7	45	11	55
BRUSSELS	5	41	15	59
BUENOS AIRES	5	41	15	59
CHICAGO	18	50	28	68
COPENHAGEN	5	41	15	59
FRANKFURT	9	45	11	53
GENEVA	12	54	22	71
HELSINKI	4	29	9	48
HONG KONG	28	77	29	84
JORDANESBURG	9	48	25	77
LONDON	18	64	24	75
LUXEMBOURG	12	45	15	58
MADRID	14	57	26	79
MONTREAL	1	34	14	57
NEW YORK	9	48	11	52
OSLO	1	34	13	55
PARIS	9	48	11	52
RODEZ	17	65	15	59
SAO PAULO	16	61	28	69
STOCKHOLM	3	37	13	55
TOKYO	26	79	15	59
TORONTO	15	59	22	72
VIENNA	15	59	22	72
ZURICH	15	59	22	72

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	40	12-36	36
Golan	16	24-38	37
Nahariya	71	20-32	31
Safad	14	20-37	36
Haifa Port	14	20-31	31
Tiberias	31	22-39	38
Nazareth	30	22-36	35
Afula	53	22-37	36
Shomron	45	21-36	36
Tel Aviv	84	24-31	31
B-G Airport	63	23-33	33
Jericho	30	23-42	41
Gaza	78	26-31	30
Beersheba	40	25-37	36
Eilat	17	26-43	43

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev will address the luncheon meeting of the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, in the Zion Hotel at 1 p.m. today. For table reservations, phone 529818.

The organization of former Vilna residents is to hold a memorial meeting on Sunday, September 28, the 43rd anniversary of the destruction of the Vilna Ghetto. The meeting will take place at 8:00 p.m. at the municipal workers' building, opposite the Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

JITTERY

(Continued from Page One)

way as innocent Lebanese and Palestinian victims who have been bombed. If, tomorrow, the hatred should be directed against the Arab and Moslem community in France, we will hold you (Abdullah) responsible.

The city's religious leaders have also banded together to sign an appeal for vigilance. Catholic Archbishop Lustiger, Sheikh Abbas of the Paris mosque, Chief Rabbi Sirat, Orthodox Metropolitan Meletios, and Protestant Pastor Maury are urging people, "Don't give into violence that stems from fear."

The Moslem community here, said to be very distressed, feels very much a victim of the recent terrorism. According to Dr. Guessoum, another French Moslem leader, many Arabs frequent the Tati department store (where a bomb exploded Wednesday, killing five people and injuring over 50). "Now, we are the victims of public hatred."

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Rabin requests received well

By HIRSH GOODMAN

Post Defence Correspondent
Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin raised 10 main issues during his 4-day visit in Washington this week. Among the issues was a request to lease 25 Cobra attack helicopters. Rabin, who returned home late on Wednesday, made the request at a meeting with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger citing as a precedent the recent lease of two squadrons of Kfir fighters by Israel to the American Navy.

Under that deal, Israel provided the planes gratis, with the Americans paying only the maintenance costs.

If the Americans agree to supply the helicopters free, a considerable portion of next year's U.S. \$1.8 billion military aid package to Israel will be for other purposes. The Americans' initial reaction to the proposition was "not negative," Israeli sources said.

Rabin also sought an American commitment to maintain 1988 military aid at \$1.8 billion, despite the Gramm-Rudman amendment that has legislated an across-the-board spending cut.

According to the sources, the issue of the Lavi was not raised at all

during Rabin's extensive discussions. "They never mentioned it, and we were not going to raise it on our own initiative," The Jerusalem Post was told.

All requests on Rabin's agenda are reported to have been received sympathetically, but without any firm commitment on any of them.

A request that Israel be granted the same preferred status as Nato countries Australia and New Zealand, "will be looked into by Secretary of State Schultz." Senior Pentagon officials are examining both the 1988 military aid requests and the Cobra issue.

SLA

(Continued from Page One)
the security zone in South Lebanon. Beirut police said, according to an AP report.

Waves of Israeli jet fighters made several swoops and flew at low altitude southeast of Mita Mita, they said.

The SLA sources said the attacks were part of an Iranian-inspired push to establish a foothold for the terrorists in South Lebanon.

On Wednesday, fighting erupted in Beirut and outside a Palestinian refugee camp south of the Lebanese capital. Shelling left five people injured in Beirut, police said when clashes broke out along the "green line" dividing the capital into predominantly Christian and Moslem sectors and spilled over into residential areas, AFP reported yesterday.

Some 45 kilometres to the south, six people were wounded during clashes between a Shi'ite Moslem militia of the Amal movement and Palestinian fighters outside the Ein Hilwe refugee camp, local journalists said.

SHIN BET

(Continued from Page One)

have the background" to contribute effectively to such a decision.

Harish said yesterday that although 11 Shin Bet men had been pardoned, and therefore could not be prosecuted, the fate of nine others still hung in the balance.

Saying that he would "set everything else aside" to deal with the Shin Bet file, Harish added: "This is undoubtedly the hardest task ever to befall an attorney-general."

Harish said that although he had originally recommended that a judicial commission of inquiry be established, he hoped that "because the police has already done its job," the matter would be laid to rest after he had submitted his recommendations.

Kraus, who also said that he hoped "that bus no. 300 had reached its final stop," said that police had questioned 39 witnesses, including 30 from the Shin Bet, five "ministers and Knesset members" and four others, presumably army officers.

Kraus said that all those questioned "had agreed to a polygraph test," but that the police had decided against it. He was confident, he said, that the police "understand and know everything about the Shin Bet affair."

Kraus admitted that the witnesses had given contradictory versions of events. He said that in each case the team had sought corroborating evidence. "But it is the court's job—and not the police's—to determine the reliability of each witness," Kraus said.

The inspector-general said: "This is not the first time that a police report is being submitted without recommendations." He also said that the police had investigated "only criminal matters." If someone had wanted other things investigated, "he should have set up a commission of inquiry."

Kraus refused to say whether all the documents requested by the police had been handed to the investigating team.

Canadians hail Peres's plan to fight terror

By ERELL GUINEY

Special To The Jerusalem Post
MONTREAL — Prime Minister Peres's proposal for an international counter-terror alliance has been received with great interest here.

The print media has given the plan wide and prominent coverage, stressing that it has the support of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, whom Peres met on Wednesday.

Peres's plan, still in its infancy, has three essential elements: alliance members would pool information on terrorist organizations; they would try to determine the sources of terrorism and countries which finance and arm terrorists; and those countries with elite commando forces would put them at the disposal of countries that do not have such forces.

Peres expects many countries to join the alliance, and hopes that moderate Arab nations such as

Egypt and Jordan may also join.

At a meeting on Wednesday evening of some 5,000 members of the Jewish community here, Peres called for increased aliyah and expressed his belief that Soviet Jewry would be allowed to emigrate. He stressed that the policy of the government "will not change after the rotation, or there will not be a national unity government."

Peres met Quebec's Premier Robert Bourassa yesterday morning and lunched with local businessmen. During his meetings, he urged stronger economic ties between Quebec and Israel.

Peres left for New York in the afternoon where he was to participate in a demonstration supporting Soviet Jewry and hold several meetings at the UN.

He was also expected initial reactions from Washington to his ideas on a preparatory meeting for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

REVENGE

(Continued from Page One)

to keep their calm, dignity and courage," and to increase vigilance in a bid to thwart further bomb attacks in the French capital.

Chirac, in his first address on all public television and radio channels since the attacks started, said he was determined "to mercilessly punish the assassins and those who manipulate them."

"The assassins will not escape us, justice will do its work quickly." But the prime minister did not hide the fact that the attacks could continue, "the struggle against terrorism is a fight," he said, adding, "This fight could last."

He said the hunt would be carried out "with respect for the fundamental rules of our democracy," in an implied rejection of a campaign by the extreme right-wing National Front Party for the installation of a "hardline regime" during the crisis.

Syria immediately condemned the Beirut assassination. But the French official sources believe that the killers might have come from Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon.

"The Syrian government has received with profound pain and disappointment news about the assassination of the French military attaché in Beirut," an official Syrian news agency Sana, said.

"It condemns this and other acts directed against the UN peace-keeping force, especially French troops, and denounces continued recurrence of such acts against the French, at a time when France is taking balanced attitudes towards the Middle East crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict," the spokesman said.

'Relief from heat is near'

By YITZHAQ OKED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The heat wave should start tapering off tomorrow with temperatures dropping three to four degrees in many parts of the country except the coast, the weather forecasting centre says.

On Sunday, temperatures will drop further and return to normal

for this time of the year, it was said.

Temperatures yesterday were highest in the centre of the country. It was cooler on the coast, but humidity was oppressively high.

The weather forecasting centre said it is this hot about once every 10 years at this time of the year. "Except for this week's hot spell, September has been quite normal."

Egyptian weekly reveals Taba compromises details

Post Middle East Staff

quested to determine the state of the



The head of the Civil Administration in Judea and Samaria, Tst-Ahuf Efrain Saah, hands over a licence to open a branch of the Cairo Amman Bank in Nablus to Jaward Sha'sha, the new bank's chairman.

SMITH POLL

(Continued from Page One)
For Labour over its showing in the 1984 elections, and a drop of 8 per cent for the Likud.

But, compared with the Smith poll of May 1986, Labour is up only two per cent, while the Likud is up four per cent.

Party or Group	Knesset 1984	August 1985	March 1986	May 1986	Sept. 1-12 1986
(in percentages of Jewish vote)					
Labour (inc. Yahad)	39	39	42	40	42
Likud	36	22	23	24	28
Religious parties	10.5	8	9	10	10
Tehiya	4	7	8	8.5	6
Citizens Rights Movement	2.5	5	4	4	4.5
Shinui	2.5	2.5	2.5	2+	2
Kach	1+	9	3	3	2
Omets	1+	1+	1+	1.5	1+
Mapam	—	1	1+	1.5	1+
Liberal Centre	—	—	1	1	1+
Others	3	1	1	1+	1
Undecided	—	4	4	3	3

(Note — Because of rounding, percentages do not add up to 100%)

The Likud's latest gains were at the expense of the Tehiya, which lost 2.5 per cent of its support, and of Kach whose support fell by another per cent to 1 per cent less than its high of 9 per cent in August 1985. Both these parties were still up on their 1984 Knesset vote.

The religious parties gained 10 per cent of the vote, nearly equal to their Knesset vote total in 1984. Since August 1985, the vote for these parties has tended to recover, after a long period of decline. In the latest poll, the main shift within the religious camp has been from Morasha to the National Religious Party.

For the remaining small parties, except for the CRM, which scored further gains and has enjoyed a relatively good year, and Shinui, which generally held its strength, the latest poll was not encouraging. Omets, Mapam and the New Liberal Centre are all battling to gain the minimum 1 per cent of the vote needed for Knesset representation.

Support for the national unity government continued to rise as rotation neared. A new high of 63 per cent thought the government was in general successful or mainly successful, compared with 61 per cent in May and only 35 per cent in August 1985.

Implementation of the rotation pact has also become more acceptable to the public, with 60 per cent favouring it this month compared with 57 per cent in May.

Prime Minister Peres continued to enjoy widespread approval. In the September poll, 77 per cent approved of his functioning, compared with 79 per cent in May. Most other key ministers declined fractionally in popularity, except David Levy, who gained slightly, and Moshe Nissim, who gained approval as he became better known to the public.

The percentages giving "very good" and "good" ratings to ministers in their jobs in recent Smith surveys were:

SUISSA

(Continued from Page One)

Moked television programme on Wednesday night.

Wertheimer faulted Bar-Lev for distorting facts and playing down Wertheimer's own contribution to the Prisons Service, while taking credit for himself and Suissa for things they had not done.

Also during the meeting, Ya'acov Yona, of the Otzanim movement for prisoner's rights submitted a petition signed by 500 prisoners from the Nitzan lock-up in Ramle, calling on Suissa to retract his resignation.

Meanwhile, the three officials who initiated the investigation of Suissa yesterday appealed to the High Court of Justice against the appointment of Nitzan. Binyamin Gilad as head of the team which is to look into allegations of their own misconduct.

The three who are said to have hidden letters from Suissa, asked the court to order Bar-Lev to explain why he had not appointed the police comptroller for this task, or someone from the Justice Ministry.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

Dr. ALFRED BACH

Retired Judge

The funeral will take place today, Friday, September 19, 1986, at 12 noon at the Old Cemetery, Hof Hacarmel.

na and Gideon Argon, Zahala and Rami Shvili, Kfar Saba and Great-grandchildren

JACOBSON

d Avraham Israel
I be brought to his eternal rest
24, 1986 — 20 Elul 5746.
m. from the Sanhedria Funeral
by the exact time by calling.

Bereaved Families:
Jacobson, Soudri, Werbell

a passing of our beloved

IZBERG

Friday, September 26, 1986
the Herzliya cemetery.

The Family

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Hevra Kadisha (Burial Society) of the Tel Aviv-Yafo District, wishes to notify the general public of the following:

Cognizant as we are of the responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the Hevra Kadisha of the Tel Aviv-Yafo district; and having come to the realization that, because of the present situation, we are unable to open a new cemetery in our district; and with governmental and municipal assistance not forthcoming (some of these official groups actually hindering our steps), we informed the Hevra Kadisha executive of the situation in the Hadarom cemetery on the border of Bat Yam-Holon, pointing out that burial space there is giving out.

The executive discussed the matter and reached the following decision:

Due to the very serious situation in the matter of burial plots in the regional Hadarom cemetery, the executive has decided that from September 15, 1986 (11 Elul 5746), no cemetery plots will be sold to the public.

We share the deep pain of the families who will be affected by this decision. The above announcements have been forwarded in writing to the heads of the governmental and municipal departments concerned.

Hevra Kadisha Executive

French identify 2 Lebanese as Paris bombers

PARIS.—Authorities said yesterday that two men have been identified as suspects in the latest in a series of bloody terror bombings in Paris.

A judicial official said witnesses identified the bombers, from photographs, as Emile Ibrahim Abdallah, a brother of an imprisoned Lebanese terrorist, and Salim el-Khoury, a member of a terrorist organization called the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction.

The source said descriptions of the two men were distributed throughout France.

But Emile Ibrahim Abdallah told Reuters in his north Lebanese village of Kabbayat that he had never been to France and was not in Paris at the time of the attacks.

Earlier yesterday, Premier Jacques Chirac said France's response to the wave of terrorist bombings, including Wednesday's blast that killed five people and injured 52, would be "crushing and without weakness."

Speaking to reporters 17 hours after a bomb exploded outside the Tati clothing and textile store in the fifth terrorist attack in the French capital in 10 days, the premier said: "All those who manipulate the bombers must know that they will not shake the calm, the firmness and the

determination of the French.

"If we can obtain proof of the origin of these attacks, the response will be crushing and without weakness," the premier said, however, reveal what form the French response would take, nor did he give any indication of possible targets.

Chirac asked the public to stay calm and cancelled a trip to Vienna. President Francois Mitterrand, who is visiting Indonesia, scrapped a well-coming ceremony on the resort island of Bali and curtailed his official programme in response to the terrorist killings in Paris and Beirut.

Four of the victims of the bombing at the Tati store in the Montparnasse district remained in critical condition yesterday morning as police continued their search for the two men believed to have thrown the bomb.

Investigators worked late into the night in front of the Tati store on Rue de Rennes, looking for clues and to determine the type of explosive device used.

Windows were blown out at several businesses. The sidewalk in front of the store was covered with glass, debris and bleeding victims, many crying out for help. Police cleared a plaza and used it as a helicopter landing pad to evacuate those with the gravest injuries.



French policeman Jean-Louis Breteau's relatives attend his funeral in the Paris police headquarters yesterday. Breteau was killed on Sunday by a bomb explosion in an underground garage close to the Champs Elysees.

Chirac's spokesman, Denis Baudouin, said the wave of bombings "followed a well-established plan with a good knowledge of Paris and the habits of Parisians. Everything leads us to believe that there is

French presence in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon. The affair of jailed Lebanese terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, whose release is being sought, "and, undoubtedly, other international ramifications with other ideas."

"We are designating nobody," Baudouin said. "We think that there is an overlapping or encouragement given, perhaps by states, perhaps by groups."

Groups calling themselves the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners and the Partisans of Rights and Freedom have issued conflicting claims of responsibility for the earlier bombings and threatened new attacks unless Georges Ibrahim Abdallah and the two other jailed Middle Easterners are freed.

In Beirut, an Arabic statement signed by the committee threatened to launch attacks in the U.S.

The two-page statement, delivered Wednesday to the independent newspaper *Al-Nahar* said: "We shall meet soon in your great states. We shall get acquainted with great states, your cities, your skyscrapers, your Statue of Liberty."

France yesterday expelled a second Lebanese man following the bomb attacks, judicial sources said.

They said Adel Bouassi, 32, was seized by police on Saturday in Lyon for "active support of violent groups."

On Tuesday, another Lebanese, Walid Chahara, a 20-year-old student, was also expelled.

Meanwhile, in Tuebingen, West Germany, two bombs exploded at a private West German optics research institute yesterday, causing over \$50,000 in damage but injuring no one, authorities said.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but police said they suspected the Red Army faction or other leftist terrorists were to blame.

In Italy, a bomb warning telephoned to the Rome daily *Il Messaggero* from a caller demanding the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah proved to be a hoax, but led to traffic chaos in the city centre yesterday, after police sealed off the area for a thorough search.

The bomb scare followed a threat telephoned to the Italian news agency Ansa's Beirut office Wednesday that the Paris bombing campaign would be extended to Italy if Rome authorities pressed ahead with a request for Georges Ibrahim Abdallah's extradition from France. (AP, Reuters)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. Senate confirms Rehnquist as justice

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—After five days of bitter debate, the U.S. Senate has confirmed conservative Justice William Rehnquist as the 16th chief justice of the Supreme Court, the nation's top legal official.

The Senate also unanimously approved Antonin Scalia as a Supreme Court justice after five minutes of discussion.

The Senate approved Rehnquist, whom opponents accused of being too right wing for the post, by a vote of 65 to 33. It then voted 98 to 0 for Scalia.

Moscow denies off-course missile landed in China

MOSCOW (Reuters).—The Soviet Union yesterday accepted suggestions that one of its missiles had gone off course last week, but denied it had landed in northern China, as Defence Department officials in Washington had suggested.

"A Soviet missile launched during regular exercises hit the ground but within Soviet borders," Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev told reporters at a news briefing. He gave no further details.

Bomb damages grave of war crimes suspect

BUENOS AIRES (AP).—A bomb exploded Wednesday in a suburban cemetery for German immigrants, damaging the tomb of a suspected Nazi war criminal.

Police said the explosion damaged the cement cover and the top of the coffin containing the remains of a man identified as Pedro Olmo.

500 Berkeley students rally against terror

LOS ANGELES.—Students at the University of California in Berkeley, who traditionally set the pace for campus protests across the U.S., turned out 500-strong Wednesday in a Rally against Terrorism at which speakers denounced the recent terrorist acts in Istanbul, Karachi and Paris.

In a rare display of ethnic and political campus unity, the rally was co-sponsored by the Jewish Student Union, Israel Action Committee, Berkeley Young Black Democrats and the College Republicans.

East Germans to cut transit of refugees

BONN (Reuters).—West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) said yesterday that East Germany was willing to stem a tide of Third World refugees using its border points to enter West Germany.

The refugee issue has put considerable strain on relations between the centre-right coalition in Bonn and East Berlin.

Johannes Rau, the SPD candidate for the chancellorship in an election scheduled for January, revealed his party had been holding secret negotiations with the East German leadership on the problem and that East Berlin would require transit visas from the refugees from October 1.

The official ADN news agency cited a Foreign Ministry statement saying that from October 1 passengers arriving at the airport would be granted transit only if they held entry visas for their country of destination.

It said, however, that the new ruling did not affect "those persons who are being persecuted for political, racial or religious reasons in their home countries and therefore leave to seek asylum in the GDR (East Germany)."

At present, refugees seeking asylum in West Germany often fly to East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport and travel to West Berlin, where there are no border controls with the eastern sectors of the city under a post-World War Two allied agreement.

Many come from Iran, Lebanon, India or Turkey or were stateless Palestinians, a spokesman said.

U.S. Congress hails Aquino's address Won't give in to communists

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—Philippine President Corazon Aquino, in a deeply personal address to a rare joint meeting of Congress, yesterday thanked lawmakers for helping to change U.S. policy to support her peaceful rise to power, but said it must do more to help restore democracy to her country.

She also pledged not to "betray the cause of peace by which I came to power," but if Communist insurgents spurn entreaties for a negotiated settlement "I will do whatever it takes to defend the integrity and freedom of my country."

In her address before the House of Representatives and the Senate, Aquino said Filipinos courageously waged what must be "the cheapest revolution ever" to return a strategi-

cally important country to constitutional government.

"You have spent many lives and much treasure to bring freedom to many lands that were reluctant to receive it, and here you have a people who won it by themselves and need only the help to preserve it," she told the packed chamber.

The speech, which brought some lawmakers close to tears, was Aquino's major address during a nine-day trip to the U.S.

Aquino acknowledged the help of U.S. lawmakers who were instrumental in forcing a shift in U.S. policy from supporting Marcos to her, supporting her and her new government at critical points over the past two years.

"We Filipinos thank each of you

for what you did, for balancing America's strategic interests against human concerns illuminates America's vision of the world," Aquino said.

She was interrupted by applause 11 times as she spoke. When she entered the House chamber, she received an enthusiastic standing ovation that lasted more than a minute and included members of the Philippine press corps and members of Washington's diplomatic and military community in the chamber below.

After finishing her speech, Aquino again received a standing ovation lasting several minutes as congressional leaders surged towards the podium to shake her hand.

Disaster death toll: 177 dead, one missing S. African miners union moots legal action

JOHANNESBURG (AP).—Gold mining resumed yesterday at the Kinross mine, and the government began an inquiry into the fire that killed 177 workers and injured 235. The miners union was considering legal action on behalf of the victims.

The shaft where the fire occurred remained shut down.

The search continued for one man still missing from Tuesday's fire, the worst gold mine disaster in South African history.

The rest of the 2,400 miners working when a fire sent deadly fumes through the tunnels had been

accounted for, according to a statement by the General Mining Corp.

A spokesman for the company said 14 of the 183 black miners who suffered burns, gashes and breathing problems were still hospitalized. All 52 white miners who had been hospitalized after the accident have been released.

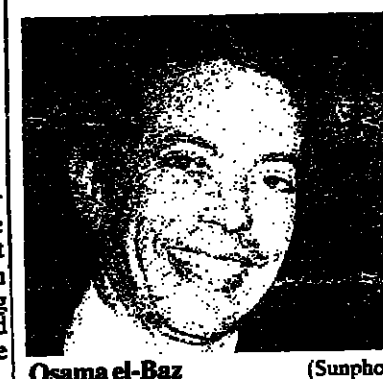
The nation's largest mineworkers union said it would make safety an issue in negotiations with the industry following the disaster.

"Safety conditions for too long have been regarded as the prerogative of mine management. We want to make safety a negotiable issue,"

said Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary for the 250,000-member National Union of Mineworkers which represents the majority of the 450,000 black gold miners.

He said the union executives were meeting to discuss possible legal action on behalf of the injured miners and the families of the dead.

Jacobus Olivier, general manager of the mine, said because the case was being investigated, he could not comment on charges by the union that flammable materials producing poisonous smoke when burned should not have been used in the mine tunnels.



Osama el-Baz (Sunphot)

Should crews desert hijacked aircraft?

NEW YORK (Reuters).—A debate is raging from flight attendants to pilots to passengers over whether the cockpit crew of Pan Am flight 73 should have escaped shortly after hijackers took over their plane in Pakistan with 384 passengers aboard.

Pan Am insists the cockpit crew were following procedures outlined in "The Common Strategy," an anti-terrorist training programme now mandatory for U.S. pilots.

That "common strategy," worked out by the FBI, the Federal Aviation Administration, security experts and airlines, is at the heart of the controversy.

The programme, which includes lessons in basic psychology for crisis situations, contends that an immobilized plane will give negotiators more time to reason with air pirates

and one way to ensure the plane stays on the ground is for the pilots to escape.

But an airline consumers' group says the plan cut the chain of command on board, leaving no one who knew how to operate the plane's emergency systems or even their radio.

"You can hardly call the strategy a success when 20 people lost their lives and over 100 people were injured, perhaps permanently," charged Peter Baron, executive director of the National Centre for Air Travel Safety (NCATS).

He adds: "You can't give a flight attendant a battle field promotion to captain the minute a terrorist pulls out a gun."

Flight 73's two pilots said the flight engineer left the cockpit through an

escape hatch soon after they heard gunshots in what was the start of a 17-hour siege at Karachi Airport on September 5.

At least 21 people were killed and more than 100 wounded by the hijackers.

Henry Duffy, president of the Airline Pilots Association, defends their escape, saying the new guidelines were "the right decision to render the airplane immovable, and that's exactly what the crew did."

Captain John Testrake, the TWA pilot who stayed aboard his plane when it was hijacked to Lebanon last year, applauded the Pan Am pilots' decision to leave their ship.

"It's just better that the plane was immobilized and then they couldn't use it as an airplane," said Testrake.

NCATS' Baron, a pilot and flight engineer, agreed that it was important to keep a hijacked plane on the ground, but stressed that there was a better way.

He said immobilization could have been achieved by shooting out the tyres.

"The tyres are almost as big a target as a person, only tyres don't move. By knocking them out, you are effectively buying time and you still have a cockpit crew aboard."

"Once the crew escaped, the chain of command was severed and there was no one on the jet trained to control any of the support or emergency systems in the cockpit..."

"Remember, the direct cause of the final shootings by the hijackers wasn't because their demands weren't being met. It was because the lights went out."

"Had there been someone knowledgeable aboard who could have explained to the hijackers that the auxiliary power unit was about to shut down because they were low on fuel, the hijackers wouldn't have panicked."

Pan Am spokesman James Arey also defended the actions of the cockpit crew. "Each situation is different and obviously that crew made the decision that it was possible and appropriate and the best thing to do," he said.

"But we have to be careful that we don't turn it into an absolutely black-and-white situation."

Arey said that while there were other ways of immobilizing an aircraft, such as surrounding it with trucks or blowing out the tyres, "who's to say that leaving the cockpit isn't as good a way to immobilize the airplane as anything else?"

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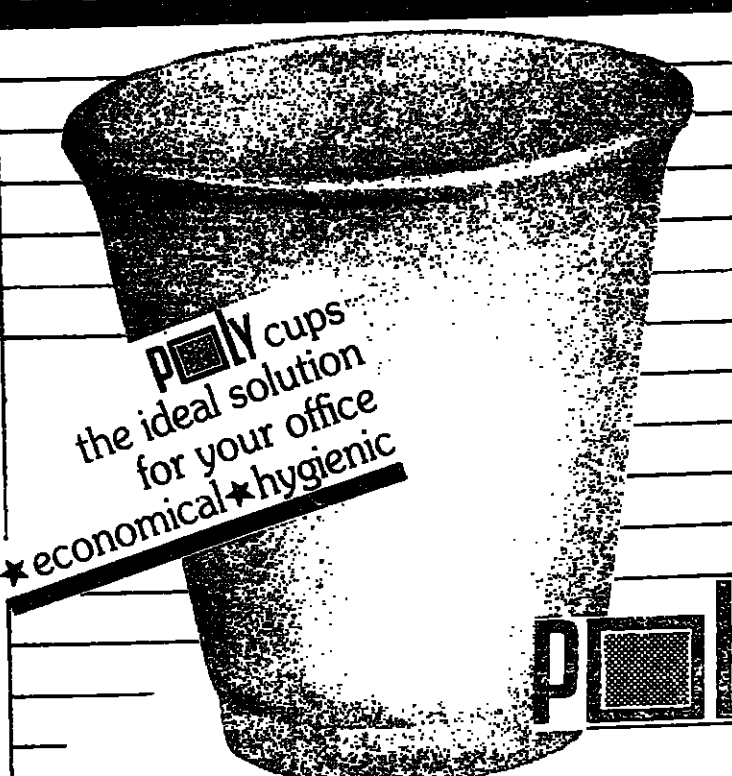
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HOME NEWS

'We even have a few Ashkenazim'

Slihot at the Wall—Sephardi style

By HAIM SHAPIRO

It there is any Jewish equivalent to the Moslem recorded call to prayer broadcast from a loudspeaker, which has virtually replaced the live muezzin on a minaret, it is the simple telephone call.

For time immemorial throughout Elul, the month before Rosh Hashana, which is devoted to prayer and repentance, the beades of Sephardi synagogues used to go from door to door to wake the faithful for *slihot*, penitential prayers recited every night. Ashkenazim also recite *slihot*, but only from the Saturday night before the holiday.

But now the nighttime callers who were part of the landscape until only a few years ago, are gone, together with their characteristic chant. And if you want to see the heavy wooden devices with which they knocked on doors, you must go to the museum.

Most worshippers now use alarm clocks, and for those who don't, the beade simply calls them on the phone. For some there is an agreed signal. The beade lets the telephone ring four times and then hangs up.

This is what we were told early yesterday morning by members of the Ohel Haim of Petah Tikva, who had come to pray at the Western Wall. Some 40 men, and another dozen women, had awakened at 1:45 a.m. in order to be at the wall by 3.

In the Sephardi tradition, the members of the congregation alternate in reciting verses of the

liturgical poetry which is a major part of the service. As the sexton looks around to find someone to sing a particularly beautiful verse, the members gesture toward someone who sings particularly well.

"I have been a member of this synagogue for 52 years. I had my bar mitzva there," said Yosef Minyamin, one of the active members. He explained that the congregation was made up of Sephardim from Afghanistan to Morocco. He himself was a sixth generation sabra, whose family had come from Hebron.

"We even have a few Ashkenazim," he added. The penitential prayers are said nightly in the synagogue, but once a week the members come to the Wall in Jerusalem in a convoy of about 10 cars.

For young Sharon Shushan, the experience will be particularly important. When the penitential prayers are over at the sun rises, the congregation will recite *shaharit*, the morning prayer, and, as is customary on Monday and Thursday, they will read the Torah and he will mark his bar mitzva.

Sharon's father, meanwhile, busied himself at a small portable gas burner in the corner, at which he heated water, making tea and coffee for the other worshippers. Later, they will distribute candies and cakes.

Standing on a chair to get a better view, Sharon's sister, Fanny, peered over the partition separating the men from the women. "All the women here are ours," Binyamin said proudly. The congregants are a mixed lot. Some wear

knitted skullcaps, some black ones and a few wore hats. A few men are bearded, but most are not. After the prayers, they will drive back to the Tel Aviv area and go to work. It's no problem, they are used to it, Binyamin said.

With the sort of camaraderie that comes from shared experience, they joked with each other, but never so much as to interfere with the prayers, which in any case most knew by heart. When the time came to blow the shofar, the joking stopped.

At one point, one of the watchmen at the Wall came over. "We can't have that," he said, pointing to the gas burner. "I'll clean it up right away," Sharon's father said, but it was not the burner or the cups that bothered the guard.

Unnoticed by the worshippers, a young woman was making herself a cup of coffee. "You have to get her out of here. She can't stay here."

"But we don't even know her. She's not one of ours," the congregants told the guard. Calmly, as if she hadn't even heard them, the woman finished making her cup of coffee and strolled away, taking it to the exit.

But even this strange intruder could not disturb the peaceful atmosphere that pervaded the Western Wall in the pre-dawn light. It was a very special moment, with no tour groups, no one soliciting for this yeshiva or that. Even the beggars were quiet.

It was perhaps one of the few occasions at the Western Wall when the worshippers outnumbered the tourists.



Petah Tikva Sephardim brew coffee at the Western Wall at 4 o'clock yesterday morning during the recital of *slihot*. (Joel Fishman)

Australian citizenship restored

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The overwhelming majority of Australian Jews who lost, or were in danger of losing, their Australian citizenship after acquiring Israeli citizenship restored and confirmed.

Chris Hurford, Australian Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, has decided to exercise his discretion under Section 32 of the Australian Citizenship Act to remove any doubt that most Australians permanently resident in Israel are Australian citizens.

Under Australian law, an Australian taking formal and voluntary action to obtain the citizenship of another country loses Australian citizenship.

For many years, there was a widely held misconception that this law did not apply to Australians receiving Israeli citizenship by the Law of Return. The absence of clear guidelines from Canberra resulted in much confusion and heartache. Australian Embassy staff in Tel Aviv were advising Australians that they were not endangering their status as Australian citizens by becoming Israelis.

In the past three years, due to more stringent implementation of

the Australian Citizenship Act, more than 100 of the estimated 7,000 Australians living here either lost their citizenship or found themselves to be in an ambiguous situation.

Without an amendment earlier this year to the act, at least 2,000 more Australians resident in Israel might have lost their citizenship when presenting their Australian passports for renewal.

Furnished with written and oral evidence that a great many Australian Jews had been incorrectly advised about Australia's attitude to the Law of Return, Hurford in March assured "all those affected that the provisions (of the amendments in the act) would be interpreted liberally so as not to pose an obstacle to resumption of citizenship."

Although the amendment received prominent coverage in *The Jerusalem Post* and the Australian press, there was no joyous rush on the Australian Embassy. No one wanted to be a test case and finally Australian Consul John Murphy took the initiative.

The amendments permitting greater ministerial discretion in applying the Australian Citizenship Act were not spurred by the Australian Jews,

according to Murphy, but by Australian war brides who had married American servicemen from whom they had become widowed. After the deaths of their husbands, many of these women felt socially isolated in America and wanted to return to Australia. However, having in the interim taken out U.S. citizenship, they discovered to their distress that they were no longer Australian citizens.

Their plight, coupled with that of Australian Jews living in Israel, created the climate for revising the Australian Citizenship Act.

Incidentally, Australians who became Israeli citizens after November 22, 1984 have not lost their Australian citizenship, nor will future immigrants from Australia. Those whose Australian citizenship is in jeopardy are Australians who became Israeli citizens prior to July 29, 1981. There are also cases of Australians, who because of an earlier amendment in the Australian Citizenship Act, lost their citizenship if they acquired Israeli citizenship between July 29, 1981 and November 21, 1984. Under Section 23AA of the 1986 amendment they may apply for renewal of Australian citizenship.

Who killed Count Bernadotte? Circle closed with ex-Lehi man's death

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Of all the men entering the Atara Cafe that morning, Yehoshua Cohen was the most nondescript.

"I'll find you," he had said on the phone, and if he hadn't done so there would have been little likelihood of identifying him in the crowd. A portly middle-aged man dressed negligently and projecting no sense of self that would make an idle eye linger upon him.

He had been described as a former Lehi fighter, a man who had done things that could still not be talked about. After the killing by the British of Lehi leader Yair Stern and the roundup of Stern Gang operatives, Cohen had been on the run alone, hiding out much of the time in fields and groves. But there was nothing of either the hunter or the hunted about the man in the cafe.

In one of history's curious little turns, he became in the 1950s the most intimate confidante of David Ben-Gurion, to whom Lehi had been anathema. When Ben-Gurion went into political exile in Sde Boker, Cohen followed him to the desert kibbutz where he worked in the orchards and accompanied "the old man" on his morning walks, the two ex-combatants arguing politics and history.

The purpose of the interview in the Jerusalem cafe in the early 1970s was not to discuss Cohen's background but another dramatic episode from the pre-state period—the last stand of "The 35." A picked force of Palmah fighters and Hebrew University students had set out by foot in January, 1948 to the beleaguered Etzion Bloc with vitally needed supplies. Three days later, their bodies were brought to the bloc in the back of British army trucks. The only thing known about their last moments was the general location of where they had died.

Cohen, director of the Etzion Field School after the Six Day War in June 1967, had interviewed numerous Arabs in the area of the battle in an attempt to reconstruct what had



Yehoshua Cohen

happened. Now, with parents of "The 35," he had been instrumental in bringing over to Israel the former British police officer who had found the bodies and had brought them to the Etzion Bloc. Superintendent John Hamish Dougan, Cohen noted that he himself had been hunted by Dougan, who had been a senior officer in the CID. "He's still got an excellent memory," said Cohen.

In a visit to the site of the battle a few days later with Cohen and Dougan, it was evident that the two men—blood enemies 25 years before—now related to each other with warmth, respect, and the intimacy of old soldiers who had shared during times together.

Yehoshua Cohen died last month at Sde Boker at the age of 64. This week, Ben-Gurion's biographer, Michael Bar-Zohar, revealed that Cohen had told Ben-Gurion—and subsequently Bar-Zohar—that he had assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte, the Swedish diplomat appointed by the UN as mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute in May, 1948.

Nephew of the Swedish king, Bernadotte had won from Heinrich Himmler the release of thousands of Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II. Taking an active approach to his role as mediator, he went beyond the original UN decision partitioning Palestine to recom-

mend new boundaries he considered more viable. He proposed adding Western Galilee to the Jewish State, but giving all of the Negev as well as Ramle and Lod to the Arabs.

Friday, September 17, 1948, Bernadotte was being driven with aides in a convoy of three cars on Palmah Street on his way to a meeting with Israeli military governor Dov Joseph, when a jeep pulled across the convoy's path. Two armed men in Israeli army uniforms got out and one approached the middle vehicle. The man looked through the open rear window and shot dead Bernadotte and a French UN observer, Col. Andre Serat with a Tommy gun.

The fast pace of events during that year of war did not permit attention to linger long even on Bernadotte's martyrdom. Members of the dissident organizations joined in the war alongside soldiers from the Hagana mainstream and the success of the army in the Negev and other battlefronts soon relegated Bernadotte's proposals to the dustbin. Despite revulsion abroad at the assassination, Israel in time was accepted as a member of the UN and established friendly relations even with Sweden.

In the subsequent decades, the question "Who killed Bernadotte?" arose from time to time. The name of a once and future prime minister was sometimes raised in this connection. Cohen's identity had been known to some, but he himself declined to discuss the matter publicly. His identification as the assassin closes a circle and provokes a thought. Would the Lehi gunman who became a friend of his CID messiah and Ben-Gurion's alter ego have exchanged letters of reminiscence with the Swedish aristocrat in subsequent years if Bernadotte had taken a different route that day in Jerusalem, as his aides had suggested? One believes the answer must be yes. Yehoshua Cohen was a man who pulled triggers, but he did not burn bridges. When the passage of time permitted, he crossed them.

Searching for patches of shade



Robert Rosenberg

The search for shade leads to south-facing sidewalks and to news about trees, to dark shops, to the strange smells of air-conditioning and the forgiveness required to get along in weather fit for neither man nor beast.

The streets seem weirdly lopsided, like an optical illusion. On the sunny side of Rehov Ben-Yehuda, a few elderly ladies who have never figured out that they live on the eastern Mediterranean just north of Africa, stagger from the scant shade of one shop awning to the next. On the other side of the street, there is twice the usual bustle.

One starts counting trees, looking forward to each coming patch of shade. Seven to a block on Allenby Street. Sometimes eight. The city boulevards become popular. On Rothschild, children coming home from school play in the shade of 75-year-old trees bigger around the trunk than elephants' legs.

In the new parks, in streets like Sheinkin, Wolfson, and Clore, the trees are still young. In Gan Meir, underneath which the city will eventually put a parking lot, dogs wade into the small pond with its weak fountain and patches of lilies, and ignore their owners' calls to come out.

Air-conditioned places become oases. So do dark shops with ceiling fans, and even darker cinemas where it doesn't matter what's showing—are you air-conditioned? In some shops the air-conditioning is so fierce that the sales staff wear sweaters and have summer colds.

But darker, uncrowded and more exotic places exist. Twersky's is a small bookshop on Sheinkin, where—on high metal shelves—the cracked leather-bound volumes of Judaica and Palestinian, and cardboard-bound Russian first editions seem to sop up the humidity, is not air-conditioned.

Twersky keeps a small table fan on a pile of books on a stool. The air rushes through the narrow corridor lined with shelves. But by the time it reaches the table where Twersky sits, the wind is only a feeble breeze.

Outside, in the flat white sunlight

of midday, the mayor has come to see what progress has been made in Sheinkin Park. The Tel Aviv Foundation is paying for the new park and its large fountain.

Once, the park was a rough and tumble squalor of bushes and trees, and the neighbours rarely used it. It's taken a year so far, but in a few weeks they'll turn on the fountain, plant the lawns and 40 poincianas. The city has to transplant three tamarisks from Maoz Aviv, because of a project under way there. But it's not clear, somebody tells Mayor Shlomo (Chich) Lahat, whether tamarisks can be transplanted.

The problem, explains one of the many aides accompanying the mayor, is that "trees and bushes native to this country have roots that reach outdoors, far from the trees, in the search for water."

The mayor has been to half a dozen construction sites and walked

through piles of sand and earth heated by the sun. Yet his white shirt still looks as if it had just come off the ironing board and his shoes have a mirror-like shine. But like everyone else in the city, he asks about shade and about trees.

A few blocks away there's a pool-room—poolrooms are always dark and cool, with large, slow-turning fans above the tables—and the sound of the clicking balls on the green baize floats down to the shady side of Allenby.

Another block away is a run-down, skin-flick theatre, but the air-conditioning is not strong enough to entice any except the most sadly lonely.

The real shade will come at dusk, with hopes of a sea breeze.

And at night, sleepless and sweaty, escapes from small apartments will roam the city streets, along the boardwalk, filling the small neighbourhood parks with the sounds of children up past their bedtime even though there's school in the morning.

On these final heat-woven days of summer, everything should be forgiven. What else can one do?

Telephones for 052 in six months

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Applications for telephones in the 052 dialling area will now be filled within six months, Bezek, the public telecommunications company, has promised.

The six-month wait, made possible by a new \$25 million digital exchange, comes after years of much longer waiting lists in the 052 dialling area, which covers Ra'anana, Herzliya, Hod Hasharon, Kfar Shmaryahu and neighbouring Jewish settlements and Arab villages.

According to Bezek, the new exchange will also end dialling problems that have plagued the area. The exchange, to be dedicated on September 30, will handle calls in the area that were previously channelled

through an overworked facility in Tel Aviv. As a result, it will be easier to call into the area, says Bezek.

Phone service in the 052 area will improve "gradually over the next few months" as the new equipment goes into full operation.

In Kfar Sava, 3,000 applicants are waiting for a phone. Two-thirds of them are to get phones by the end of 1986, and the rest in the beginning of 1987. Extra lines will also be available for residents of Herzliya, Hod Hasharon, Kfar Shmaryahu, Tel Mond and agricultural settlements on the coastal road.

Arab residents in the area will also benefit from the new digital exchange, says Bezek. There are only 70 phones in the village of Tira, but 1,000 more will soon be installed.

WJC blamed for rise of Austrian right-winger

By ILONA HENRY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — A prominent Austrian Jew, Peter Landesmann, has linked World Jewish Congress leader Israel Singer with the current crisis wracking Austria's Socialist-led coalition government. The crisis was caused by the election of right-winger Joerg Haider as leader of the Freedom Party, the Socialists' coalition partner.

The Socialists have declared they will not accept Haider into the government and elections are expected in another three months.

Landesmann, a wealthy industrialist and honorary consul of the Ivory Coast, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Haider's victory was a direct consequence of the election of Kurt Waldheim as Austrian president.

During the election campaign, the WJC made public documents concerning Waldheim's alleged Nazi past. By doing so, Landesmann says, the WJC excited anti-Semitic and xenophobic feelings in the Austrian population.

Landesmann, a member of Rotary and of B'nai B'rith, wrote two articles during the election campaign in the conservative *Die Presse* expressing his dismay over the manner in which Singer had presented his case. "The question is whether the WJC wants to get at the truth or gain publicity for itself," Landesmann said. If the WJC wants the latter, it should take the course proposed by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal and work to set up a commission of internationally-known historians to probe the issue, a course of action to which Waldheim has agreed, Landesmann wrote.

Landesmann said he had been contacted by a man who had done things that could still not be talked about. After the killing by the British of Lehi leader Yair Stern and the roundup of Stern Gang operatives, Cohen had been on the run alone, hiding out much of the time in fields and groves. But there was nothing of either the hunter or the hunted about the man in the cafe.

In one of history's curious little turns, he became in the 1950s the most intimate confidante of David Ben-Gurion, to whom Lehi had been anathema. When Ben-Gurion went into political exile in Sde Boker, Cohen followed him to the desert kibbutz where he worked in the orchards and accompanied "the old man" on his morning walks, the two ex-combatants arguing politics and history.

The purpose of the interview in the Jerusalem cafe in the early 1970s was not to discuss Cohen's background but another dramatic episode from the pre-state period—the last stand of "The 35." A picked force of Palmah fighters and Hebrew University students had set out by foot in January, 1948 to the beleaguered Etzion Bloc with vitally needed supplies. Three days later, their bodies were brought to the bloc in the back of British army trucks. The only thing known about their last moments was the general location of where they had died.

Cohen, director of the Etzion Field School after the Six Day War in June 1967, had interviewed numerous Arabs in the area of the battle in an attempt to reconstruct what had

happened. Now, with parents of "The 35," he had been instrumental in bringing over to Israel the former British police officer who had found the bodies and had brought them to the Etzion Bloc. Superintendent John Hamish Dougan, Cohen noted that he himself had been hunted by Dougan, who had been a senior officer in the CID. "He's still got an excellent memory," said Cohen.

In a visit to the site of the battle a few days later with Cohen and Dougan, it was evident that the two men—blood enemies 25 years before—now related to each other with warmth, respect, and the intimacy of old soldiers who had shared during times together.

Yehoshua Cohen died last month at Sde Boker at the age of 64. This week, Ben-Gurion's biographer, Michael Bar-Zohar, revealed that Cohen had told Ben-Gurion—and subsequently Bar-Zohar—that he had assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte, the Swedish diplomat appointed by the UN as mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute in May, 1948.

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mend new boundaries he considered more viable. He proposed adding Western Galilee to the Jewish State, but giving all of the Negev as well as Ramle and Lod to the Arabs.

Friday, September 17, 1948, Bernadotte was being driven with aides in a convoy of three cars on Palmah Street on his way to a meeting with Israeli military governor Dov Joseph, when a jeep pulled across the convoy's path. Two armed men in Israeli army uniforms got out and one approached the middle vehicle. The man looked through the open rear window and shot dead Bernadotte and a French UN observer, Col. Andre Serat with a Tommy gun.

The fast pace of events during that year of war did not permit attention to linger long even on Bernadotte's martyrdom. Members of the dissident organizations joined in the war alongside soldiers from the Hagana mainstream and the success of the army in the Negev and other battlefronts soon relegated Bernadotte's proposals to the dustbin. Despite revulsion abroad at the assassination, Israel in time was accepted as a member of the UN and established friendly relations even with Sweden.

In the subsequent decades, the question "Who killed Bernadotte?" arose from time to time. The name of a once and future prime minister was sometimes raised in this connection. Cohen's identity had been known to some, but he himself declined to discuss the matter publicly. His identification as the assassin closes a circle and provokes a thought. Would the Lehi gunman who became a friend of his CID messiah and Ben-Gurion's alter ego have exchanged letters of reminiscence with the Swedish aristocrat in subsequent years if Bernadotte had taken a different route that day in Jerusalem, as his aides had suggested? One believes the answer must be yes. Yehoshua Cohen was a man who pulled triggers, but he did not burn bridges. When the passage of time permitted, he crossed them.

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'We are a bit like rabbits, afraid to show our heads in case they get blown off'

THEY COME from many parts of the globe, from lands that have known peace and the scourge of war. They perform a difficult, dangerous and, more often than not, thankless task. They carry weapons, although their role is that of peacekeepers. They are members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Lately the force, composed of 5,850 personnel from nine different countries, has been at the centre of world attention following the killing of French troopers in terrorist-style attacks. The killings have exposed the vulnerability of the force and, in turn, given rise to speculation about its effectiveness and continued existence.

Such speculation has been fuelled by French politicians' recent pronouncements indirectly warning of a unilateral withdrawal of their contingent unless security is beefed up. Evidence that such a threat is being taken seriously was provided earlier this week by Unifil commander Major-General Gustav Haegglund's sudden return from his first leave in 12 months.

He was recalled to his post by UN Undersecretary-General Marrack Goulding following complaints by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who criticized the commander for taking a holiday while UN troops were in trouble.

The 1,400-strong French contingent - divided evenly into a battalion (those who serve in the field) and logistics (headquarters staff) force - is one of the largest in Unifil, in terms of numbers and political clout.

Some observers believe that a decision by the French to pull their troops out would influence other contributing countries, sparking off a chain of withdrawals that, ultimately, would lead to Unifil's demise. Yet despite its interim status, the force has shown a certain resilience to crises during the eight turbulent years of its existence. Countries have pulled out in the past and been replaced. Mandates have been renewed, despite last-minute prevarications.

THE FORCE, while often appearing to be alone and friendless, does have a groundswell of support - not least from the soldiers who serve in its ranks. Despite complaints that at times they feel like "motherless children," the men and women who form the backbone of Unifil are exceedingly loyal to the force and appear to believe in what they are doing.

They come from Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden - countries that are about as far removed from the Middle East conflict as you can get.

Their ages are as varied as their ethnic backgrounds. Their uniforms, with the distinctive light blue berets and similarly coloured Unifil insignia affixed to shirt sleeves, provide the only common denominator, outwardly at least. For the most part, they serve in Unifil out of choice, and without them the force would certainly collapse.

But what motivates a person to forsake his homeland, job and family and voluntarily become embroiled in the maelstrom of hate, violence and sectarian killing that is the hallmark of Lebanon today?

One volunteer, Norwegian Hans Arne Okland, gave up his job as a civil engineer to join the ranks of Unifil. Okland is a corporal serving with the military police. Although attached to the headquarters staff in

Nakura, his job often takes him to "frontline" positions and various checkpoints in the force's area of operations.

"What attracted me to come out here?" he mused during a conversation over a glass of beer at the hilltop cafe at Rosh Hanikra.

"I guess it was a combination of factors: the desire for some adventure and excitement, mingled with an element of danger; curiosity, to see and try to understand more about an area which is so much in the news; and a sense of purpose," said the 29-year-old soldier.

Purpose? "Yes, I believe that Unifil does have an important role to perform in contributing towards keeping the peace, and I wanted to do my bit."

Was money a factor? "To a certain extent, yes. Although I earn the same as I did in Norway, I don't have to pay income tax here and all our immediate requirements are catered for, which means I can save money - something I was unable to do back home."

Nevertheless, he stressed that because of the system by which contributing countries finance their own contingents, a soldier's pay, with a few exceptions, is not high.

Admittedly, some of the troops regard Unifil service as a job, like any other, for which they are reimbursed. They obey orders, perform their various functions and no more. The majority, however, feel some form of moral commitment, based on an ideological belief in the United Nations and by natural extension, Unifil, Okland added.

SIMILAR VIEWS were expressed by Per Viklund, a 29-year-old Swede, serving as a first lieutenant in the medical corps. He joined the force in June, after working for 10 years as a civilian nurse in his native country, and is stationed at the Unifil hospital in Nakura. He had to wait several years for his chance to enlist, because of the mass of applications.

"It may sound surprising, but a lot of people want to join Unifil and there is a long waiting list, at least in my profession," he said.

"Apart from the excitement of seeing somewhere new, doing something different, I also derive a great deal of satisfaction from the knowledge that I'm using my profession in a place where I am needed."

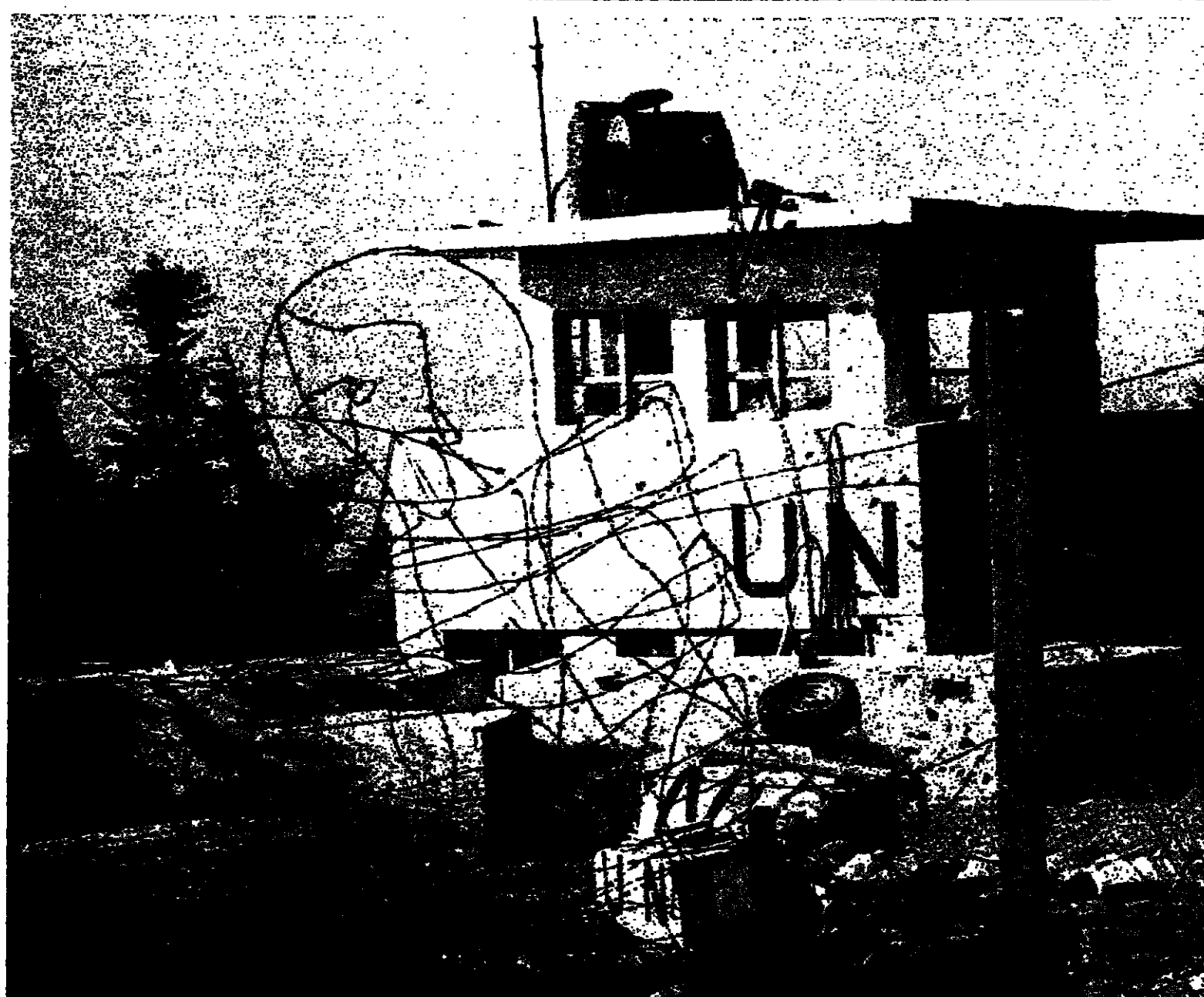
The hospital is normally full of Lebanese civilians, but lately the medical staff have had their hands full coping with Unifil casualties - most of them from the French battalion.

Of the 132 fatalities the force has suffered over the years, 21 have been from the French contingent, followed by 19 from the Irish and 17 from the British. Unifil sources stress that these figures include deaths by natural causes and accidents. Nevertheless, they admit that the number of combat victims constitutes a significant proportion of the total.

Four French troopers have been killed and four injured - one of them seriously - in terrorist-inspired roadside bomb explosions this month. These latest casualties are in addition to the 20 French soldiers wounded in a prolonged battle with pro-Amal, Shi'ite militiamen in the middle of August.

That sustained fighting resulted from the killing of a well-known local Amal leader Hadi Khahil and his bodyguard by a French trooper on sentry duty at a checkpoint.

Amal called off the attacks following lengthy negotiations culminating in the signing of a truce. Since then



(Camera Press)

Peacekeepers under fire

Unifil troops in south Lebanon have suddenly become the targets of terror attacks. DAVID RUDGE investigates.

The Shi'ite organization has publicly expressed its support for Unifil, while disclaiming any responsibility for the recent terrorist bombings.

The terror attacks are widely believed to be the work of the extremist Hizbollah Shi'ite group. That organization appears to be putting pressure on what it sees as the weakest link in the Unifil chain, in an effort to chase the force out of Lebanon as a prelude to attacking the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army and, ultimately, Israel itself. Similar tactics, against what the extremists describe as occupying powers, have proved successful elsewhere in the past.

THE TERRORISTS are an unknown quantity whose activities have introduced a new element into the calculations of the Unifil chiefs and their political overlords. The numbers of the terrorists and the scope of support for their actions can only be guessed at because, until now, none of the perpetrators has been apprehended.

Despite occasional flare-ups in the past, the number of direct attacks against Unifil troops have been limited. Opposition to the force has been predominantly verbal, rather than physical.

In public at least, Israel has been highly critical, describing the force,

which has no authority to kill or arrest terrorists, as a toothless tiger. Unifil and the soldiers who comprise it, have reacted to such denunciations with stoic equanimity. The troops themselves are among the first to admit that the force has not and cannot fulfil its original mandate. Yet they adhere to their conviction that they are performing an important function that benefits Israel and at least part of the Lebanese population, including the thousands of Palestinian refugees in the region.

They maintain that by continuous patrolling, stopping and searching persons and vehicles at checkpoints, and confiscating weapons, they have thwarted hundreds of attempted attacks on Israel and its S.L.A. proxy.

That non-aggressive attitude - regarded by critics as a sign of weakness - coupled with diplomacy and the occasional show of strength, has enabled Unifil to stay aloof from the cycle of civil strife and maintain its delicate balance of power among the

conflicting forces. The August fighting and recent bombings are threatening to change all that by undermining Unifil's effectiveness.

Since the battles of August 12, in which Shi'ite militiamen tried to capture several French posts, exposed positions have been closed. Patrols and checkpoint duty in sensitive areas have been severely curtailed. Such measures, however, did not prevent the subsequent bombings which have further restricted the French battalion's field of operations.

Following the explosions, road clearing operations have begun. All troops travelling to and from French positions now have to ascertain whether the route they intend to use has been checked.

The security steps, however, have done little to ease the tension among the frontline troops who are constantly on the alert, wondering where the next attack might come from.

HOW DO the peacekeepers feel about suddenly finding themselves in the firing line, against an enemy they cannot see?

"We are a bit like rabbits, afraid to show our heads in case we get them blown off. It's not a nice feeling," said Okland. "The initial reaction to the killings was one of sorrow, mingled with anger and a desire for revenge. You would like to hit back at somebody, if only you knew who."

"I think we will have to adopt a more aggressive posture, because this situation cannot continue like it is. The problem is that if we retaliate, it would almost certainly lead to an escalation in violence, which is contrary to what we are here for. It's a catch 22 situation."

His sentiments were echoed by a French soldier who had crossed the border that morning after participating in the memorial service at Nakura for his compatriot killed in the roadside bomb explosion last Saturday.

"We would like to get our hands on the murderers and teach them a lesson they would not forget, but we don't know who they are or where they operate from," he said.

Despite the attacks, he insisted, morale among the French troops was quite high, although the atmos-

phere among the men was still very tense. He did not think the French should withdraw from Unifil. "It would be a sign of weakness, giving in to the killers. We should not do that," he said.

Nevertheless, he also advocated a change in the force's conditions of operation to give the troops more security.

Given the restrictions imposed on the French battalion for security reasons, could Unifil continue to carry out its functions as a peace-keeping force? "I think so and I certainly hope so," replied another soldier, who asked not to be named.

"If Unifil withdrew, for whatever reasons, there would be even more bloodshed than there is at present," he added.

SOME Israelis suspect certain Unifil troops of secretly sympathizing with Arabs in their areas of operation, including some of those believed to be responsible for terrorist actions. Had the recent callous killings resulted in a shift of attitudes?

"I think the majority of soldiers come out here with a pro-Israeli attitude, or at least are sympathetic towards Israel," the French soldier said. "They may re-evaluate their opinions when faced with the realities of the situation, as most broad-minded people would."

"It is also true that soldiers do develop friendships with members of the local population with whom they are in close contact, but not to the extent that this impairs their impartiality, or commitment to their duties. I don't think the murderous attacks will change attitudes, except of course, to make the soldiers more wary."

Unifil commander Maj.-Gen. Haegglund is convinced that the vast majority of the population in the region support the force and want it to stay.

"In the Lebanese context, the Unifil area is one of the quietest ones in the country. There is a lot of construction work here with many houses being built and new roads laid," he said in a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post*.

"The local people have faith in the future, which they would not have if Unifil was not here. We provide them with a certain amount of security."

This used to be one of the poorest regions of Lebanon, but now it is prosperous and the population has increased tremendously. "If Unifil were to withdraw, there would be civil unrest, more fighting, more innocent blood would be spilled and the inhabitants would flee."

The morale of the force and its supporters was raised on Wednesday when thousands of south Lebanese residents staged a general strike in solidarity with Unifil.

Local Amal leader Daoud Daoud, addressing 50,000 Shi'ites in Tyre, urged them to support Unifil and help capture those responsible for the recent attacks on the French battalion. He revealed that Amal militiamen had arrested five people suspected of being involved in the roadside bombings. The five, he said, had been sent to Beirut for further questioning.

It is difficult to gauge the effect of such declarations of support on the politicians who will decide Unifil's future.

In the meantime the attitude of the force's rank and file appears to be: "We believe we have an important task which we will continue to perform to the best of our ability, for as long as necessary."

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FEATURES

The prime minister's travels

Israeli relations with Cairo warm despite Egyptian rifts, economic woes

Herish Goodman/Post Defence Correspondent

AMBASSADOR Moshe Sasson was beaming from ear to ear Monday afternoon. He had, a short while before, taken the elevator down from his office at the Israel Embassy in Cairo. "For 19 floors," he said, "the Egyptians with me - who for months had been cold and correct - literally flooded me with salutations. As the elevator went down, so their warmth went up, and by the time we reached the ground floor it was as if we were old friends meeting again after a long and painful rupture."

For two years, Sasson and his small staff had been out in the cold. Apart from the press attaché, Yitzhak Bar-Moshe, (who maintained excellent contacts with the Egyptian press, thanks primarily to his personality and the Egyptians' regard for his professional ability), the embassy was an island of inactivity and frustration.

From his office window, Sasson had looked down on student riots at Cairo University, on more than one occasion denouncing Israel. He had spent countless hours at his desk with little more to do than read the anti-peace anti-Israel vitriol in the Egyptian opposition press.

There was no trade councillor at the embassy; and the response to an Israeli exhibit at the Cairo international trade fair last October was the assassination of the administration attaché, Albert Atrakchi.

What little contact there was between the two countries was kept quiet. For example, last October, this paper was requested not to publish the fact that there were Israeli agricultural advisers working in Egypt and last month, not to report that there are 40 Egyptian students attending agricultural courses in

Israel. Such meetings as Sasson managed to have with Egyptian officials were kept quiet unless they pertained to public issues like Taba or the Ras Burka affair.

THE PERES-Mubarak summit and the preceding agreement to send the Taba dispute to international arbitration seemed to change all that overnight. Since Sunday morning, the phones at the embassy have not stopped ringing with congratulatory messages. A new trade envoy, who hardly had time to unpack his bags, had several meetings with Egyptian businessmen scheduled for Tuesday; and David Afek, the number two man at the embassy, was already at work on bilateral projects that had been frozen since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

"We have taken off into a new era," exulted Sasson. "The president could not have been warmer, and his warmth has filtered down to the press and the people. The question is, though, how to sustain it."

And indeed, by the next morning, when the weekly Communist and fundamentalist opposition papers appeared, and following a 90-minute television appearance by presidential adviser Osama el-Baz and chief Taba negotiator Nabil el-Arabi, there was a distinct change of mood.

Neither el-Baz's nor el-Arabi's tone was friendly; and both left the impression that the summit was a fleeting moment and not the dawn of a new age. Israel was portrayed as tricky during the Taba negotiations and dishonest in its intentions on both the Palestinian issue and the international conference.

Those charges, incidentally,



Abu-Ghazala (David Rubinger)

gained considerable credence from the statements emanating from Vice-Premier Yitzhak Shamir and others in Jerusalem on both points.

THE SUBTLETIES of the peace process are often lost in the glare of momentary events like last week's summit. Though there seemed to be a genuine chemistry between Mubarak and Peres (Sasson, who has witnessed three summits, says this was the warmest by far), one tends to forget that Egypt is not a politically homogeneous society, that Mubarak is not a free agent but subject to very much the same internal political pressures as face Peres.

There are strong and divergent opinions within the Egyptian cabinet on basic issues, primarily focused on Egypt's role in the Arab world.

Osama el-Baz, a man of considerable influence, believes that Egypt



Osama el-Baz (David Rubinger)

must be non-aligned, a bridge between the Arab countries and the main mover in bringing about a just solution to the Palestinian problem. Others, like Defence Minister Abu-Ghazala, are pragmatists, seeing Egypt staunchly with the West, and thus well-disposed to the peace process, for both military and economic reasons.

Mubarak, Egyptian observers say in private conversation, has found himself trapped between these ideologically divergent forces.

People who have come into contact with the president say that he is strong-willed but ideologically fuzzy, having no real vision of what Egypt should be as a country.

"He is rather like a national 'trouble-shooter,' totally engrossed in solving problems rather than steering Egypt on a course of diplomatic clarity," one high-ranking



Moshe Sasson (Uzi Keren)

Egyptian observer said. "In consequence, he is extremely dependent on his advisers in the evolution of foreign policy, giving people like el-Baz influence way beyond their formal official status."

That assessment was shared by many Egyptians spoken to. But it was also pointed out that precisely because Mubarak is a technocrat, more concerned with Egypt's here-and-now than with questions of Arab ideology, the peace process could flourish under him - unless incoming Prime Minister Shamir does something to jeopardize the process.

THE LIST of Mubarak's current problems is endless. Every minute, three more babies are born in Egypt and the national debt increases by tens of millions of dollars. More and more workers are coming home to

situations of unemployment from jobs in the Gulf states; and revenues from the Suez Canal, tourism, cotton and oil continue to plunge, despite some recent price increases.

Cairo, no matter how much is apparently being invested in infrastructure, cannot contain its burgeoning population, now estimated to be over 13 million. Two years ago, the telephone system was totally revamped and was indeed excellent. Today, because hundreds of thousands of extra lines have overloaded the system, it is almost as bad as it used to be. Roads have improved appreciably over the past five years, but traffic jams still remain chronic. The subway system, supposed to be completed next year, is already deemed inadequate to handle Cairo's current needs.

Leaving aside well-known major national problems, such as the need to import 70 per cent of the country's food and an estimated foreign debt of \$34 billion, Mubarak has to cope with an ever-expanding wasteful bureaucracy because the country has to employ all university graduates. There is the problem of the increase of population density in the Nile delta at the expense of the only available land in Egypt. The president knows that to cut food subsidies would be politically explosive but cannot economically afford to sustain them. He is saddled with a huge army and security force that is draining resources from development projects, and faced with increasing poverty which is being astutely exploited by the fundamentalist, Communist and Nasserist opposition.

It should not be assumed, however, that these realities, no matter how harsh, will totally overshadow Egypt's political needs, both internal and vis-à-vis Egypt's position in the Arab world. Mubarak will have to walk a fine line between placating



the West, (and by implication Israel) to cater to his pragmatic needs and the ideological necessities that make him the president of Egypt, and not a lackey of the West.

THE MOST likely area of future Israeli-Egyptian cooperation, and one that should be exploited fully, is in the field of arid zone agriculture. Egypt is compelled to expand into the desert, and few countries are more qualified to cooperate in this venture than Israel. It is essential, however, that "cooperation" remains the operative word and that the effort is placed above political differences.

"I have a feeling," said an Israeli official summing up last weekend's summit, "that this time something real will develop. We must be careful, however, not to repeat the mistakes made in the past, when we came as the 'great white saviour' and were totally insensitive to Egyptian pride. The effort has to be a cooperative one, where we both learn and teach; give and take. That way we will be planting more than seeds in the desert, 'but seeds of friendship between the two peoples. And that, after all, is what peace is all about.'"

The seeds, he added, "were planted by Sadat and Begin. Last week, Mubarak and Peres germinated them. Let's hope that they will be allowed to flourish."

Jordanian perspective: summit failed on three points

Joel Greenberg/Jerusalem Post Reporter

JORDAN's reaction to the Peres-Mubarak summit is ringing silence. Four days after the summit ended in Alexandria, a Jordanian official finally saw fit to react publicly to the meeting, which until then was criticized by the government-controlled media.

Jordan's aloofness stood out even before the summit began, says Alexander Bligh, an expert on the Hashemite Kingdom at the Hebrew University's Truman Institute. When U.S. envoy Richard Murphy was shuttling around the Middle East in

an attempt to involve Jordan in the peace moves, King Hussein left for Britain in the middle of Murphy's mission, clearly signalling his unwillingness to be involved in any way in the discussion in Alexandria.

The king's move, according to Bligh, reflects the freeze in Jordanian diplomatic activity since King Hussein suspended his February 1985 Amman accord with Yasser Arafat, after attempts to negotiate together with the PLO failed. Jordan still needs to move in tandem with recognized Palestinian representa-

tives, says Bligh, and so chose to stay away from the summit.

Before the summit King Hussein made it clear to Mubarak that Jordan was interested in progress on three points: an international Middle East peace conference; recognition of Palestinian self-determination to be realized through the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation envisioned in the Amman agreement; and a freeze on Israeli settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Egyptian-Israeli communiqué which followed the summit indicated to Jordan that none of these aims had been accomplished, Bligh says. Peres's agreement to an inter-

national conference lost much of its meaning in Jordanian eyes with the subsequent limited interpretation Peres gave the term in his talks in Washington. The Israeli-Egyptian agreement on a preparatory committee for the international conference was considered superfluous in Amman, which is more interested in convening the conference itself. "If we are serious about an international conference, we do not need any preparatory committee," said Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

JORDAN therefore views the summit strictly as a bilateral Israeli-Egyptian affair, producing a diplomatic deal on Taba that brought

no breakthrough in the broader peace process.

The question of Palestinian representation in peace talks, a crucial issue for Jordan, was left unresolved, reinforcing Amman's desire to dissociate itself from the summit's results, according to Bligh.

He notes that King Hussein was apparently reluctant to be involved in any way in a risky and highly visible meeting with Israel when more discreet channels are available to him to learn about the Israeli position. (Jordanian Prime Minister Rifai was briefed by the Egyptians soon after the Alexandria talks.)

The response of the Jordanian media reflects official thinking that

the summit was a negative development, which had no positive significance for the Middle East peace process. The press criticism also paid lip service to a perceived Arab consensus, according to Bligh.

Government-controlled newspapers said the summit was "an Israeli blackmailing plan" to normalize relations with Cairo before the return of Taba to Egypt, and without a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon or progress on the Palestinian problem.

The summit threatened to isolate Egypt again in the Arab world, the papers said. Normalization would provide Israel with a means to penetrate Arab markets and dominate the Arab world economically, politi-

cally and militarily. Meanwhile, it was argued, Israel would continue anti-Palestinian policies.

Amman's interest in an international peace conference was seen in prominent Jordanian media reports this week. Peres's visit to Washington and statements made there on the conference and Soviet participation in it.

Jordanian Prime Minister Rifai, in his first reaction to the summit said this week, "It would obviously be a step forward" if the Alexandria meeting had led to a change in Israel's position on an international conference. "If Israel is interested in peace, it should agree to the conference," Rifai said.

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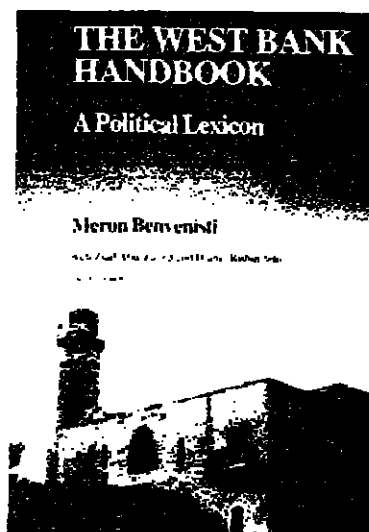
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And in Washington...

U.S. praises Peres, braces for Shamir

Wolf Blitzer / Post Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The recent visits to Washington by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin have underlined the generally strong state of American-Israeli relations on the eve of next month's transfer of power in Jerusalem. As far as the U.S. is concerned, Yitzhak Shamir is going to have a tough act to follow.

Americans like the generally open and frank approach of the Labour leadership as compared to the more shrill tones heard during the Likud years in office under Menachem Begin and then Shamir. There is greater confidence and trust between the two governments than under the Likud regime.

Publicly, American officials maintain that ties will remain essentially untroubled after Peres swaps jobs with Shamir in October. Privately, there are some serious misgivings.

"We're hoping for the best, but bracing for the worst," said one American specialist on the Middle

East. Like other U.S. officials, he clearly appreciated what he described as the "basically flexible" style of Peres and Rabin as opposed to a "certain rigidity" of Shamir and his Likud colleagues.

Even if there is not all that much difference in substance on key issues, diplomatic style — the way policy is stated — can make all the difference.

Reagan administration officials point out that Peres and Rabin, while in opposition, were basically open-minded in reacting to President Reagan's September 1, 1982, peace initiative, whereas Begin's Likud-led coalition rejected it out of hand instantly.

Peres and Rabin are very sensitive to Israel's standing in America, especially with the administration and Congress. They tried, in their public and private statements during this month's visits, to underscore their willingness to take into account, as much as possible, Amer-



Prime Minister Peres and President Reagan prepare to talk business in Washington.

ica's major concerns in the Middle East.

The way they phrased their positions impressed the Americans. Instead of constantly declaring "No" and rejecting peace options, Peres and Rabin repeatedly tried to find a path towards peace, thus placing responsibility for stalemate on the Arab side.

This was apparent when Peres addressed the Washington Institute for Near East Policy on September 17 and when Rabin spoke before the Heritage Foundation a few days earlier. Both are influential Washington "think tanks."

There were many important State Department, Pentagon and White House officials, Congressional staffers, journalists, academicians and others in the audiences, and most must certainly have emerged with an increased understanding of Israel's

security concerns and of its readiness to take chances for peace.

Peres, during his two days of talks in Washington, won unusually strong kudos from Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, and many others. Israel's best friends in the Senate and House of Representatives were clearly delighted by Peres's performance during a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Reagan's carefully prepared remarks at a White House Rose Garden farewell for Peres began by noting that the prime minister was "a valued friend, a statesman, and a spokesman for peace," and leader of a country with which the U.S. has "deep and special ties." In insisting that some impressive progress had

been achieved in recent weeks in the peace process, Reagan added: "No one has done more than Prime Minister Peres to that end. His vision, his statesmanship, and his tenacity are greatly appreciated here."

There is probably method in all the praise U.S. officials have been heaping on Peres this past week. Yes, they truly admire the prime minister. And yes, they will miss his style of operation. But they are also hoping to put some subtle pressure on Shamir.

By constantly referring to the wonderful development of American-Israeli relations these past two years — since Peres took office — they were serving notice on Shamir that any deterioration in the coming months would be blamed on new policies coming from Jerusalem. It was up to Shamir to main-

tain this currently very cordial state of ties by continuing the thrust of Israeli policy as expressed under Peres.

The Americans do not take the view that Peres is a "lame duck" leader now that he is due to give up the premiership. For one thing, they think it possible that he could once again become prime minister if the national unity government should collapse after the rotation.

Administration officials do not think a political crisis is likely in Jerusalem in the next few months. They are aware of the coalition's popularity, but they know that the potential for political turbulence is always present given the serious differences between Labour and the Likud on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

At the same time, the administration believes that the continuation of the coalition is important for Israel's economic development. No one is more sensitive than Shultz, for example, to the fact that a national unity government can get away with more painful economic reforms and austerity measures than could a Labour-led or Likud-led government.

The Administration is expecting Israel to follow up the coalition's economic achievements by promoting policies which will lead to real growth. The Americans are urging Israel to accept further budget cuts and more far-reaching tax reform to stimulate the economy. They also want more "privatization" of government-owned industries. They also believe that there are investment opportunities waiting to be exploited.

Economic issues will be discussed in greater detail in the coming days when Finance Minister Moshe Nis-

sim comes to Washington for talks with Shultz and Treasury Secretary James Baker. Nissim will also be attending the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Given the prevailing good will towards Israel, it is thought in Washington that the U.S. will find a way eventually to reduce the interest rates on outstanding Israeli loans from the U.S. Exactly how this will be done is unclear, but there is confidence it will happen.

As to the Middle East peace process, the Americans fear that it could be paralysed by Labour-Likud differences. Nevertheless, the U.S. is pursuing two immediate objectives: To strengthen Israeli-Egyptian relations; and to bring Jordan directly into the negotiating process and to challenge Israel's commitment to resolve the Palestinian question.

U.S. officials are encouraged by the Taba arbitration agreement and the Peres summit with President Hosni Mubarak.

But they are less optimistic about the prospect of King Hussein getting involved. There is still the deadlock over the issue of "authentic" Palestinian representation, for one thing.

Another problem is that of the Soviet Union. Few experts here believe that the Soviets will accept the two conditions put forward by the U.S. and Israel for their participation in an international conference — the re-establishment of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties and the easing of the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Still, the U.S. will continue to go through the diplomatic motions even if there is scepticism about the results.

In the meantime, the Americans are waiting to see what — if any — changes come from Jerusalem after Shamir and Peres trade positions.

Death of a statesman — Finland loses a leader

Semy Kahan



Urho Kekkonen (AFP photo)

WITH THE death of Urho Kekkonen this month, Finland lost a statesman of unquestioned skill, whose influence was felt far beyond the borders of his small country.

Kekkonen, who succumbed at age 85 to a long illness, had been Finland's president for a quarter of a century (1956-81) and will be remembered as the chief architect of the foreign policy that opened a new era between Finland and its giant neighbour to the East, the USSR.

After two wars with Russia, Finland found itself in the late 1970s in one of the most difficult moments in its history. It had lost the province of Karelia, had to resettle 10 per cent of its inhabitants and rebuild a war-stricken country — not to mention paying huge reparations to the USSR. The Finnish people, seeing the fate of Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, were worried about the future.

It was in this disturbing climate, when the wounds, frustrations and suspicions of war were still fresh, that President Kekkonen undertook the seemingly overwhelming task of rehabilitating Finland's relationship with the USSR. Initially he worked with J.K. Paasikivi, his predecessor as president, while Kekkonen was prime minister.

During his long presidency — Kekkonen was re-elected four times — he put into practice his belief that "the proximity of a great power to us is something we can never change — it is from this premise that we must draw our conclusions." Realism was an important part of his political assets.

URHO Kekkonen was born in a small village in Eastern Finland at the turn of the century. The deep forests and the vast wilderness were an influence on his character and he was devoted to nature all his life. Even as president he covered hundreds of kilometres by foot or on skis. Kekkonen used to say that when he walked in nature, his mind worked without his being aware of it; in the end he was ready to make decisions that had ripened in his mind.

A genuine Finn, Kekkonen liked the sauna. He invited high-ranking guests to his weekly sauna bath, and his conversations there remind one of Golda Meir's famous kitchen cabinet.

During his years as a law student, Kekkonen was very active in sports and he even became a champion. Symbolically he was a gifted high jumper, and later in life his track record in the political arena was no less brilliant.

Writing always fascinated Kekkonen, and from his pen flowed innumerable articles, columns and editorials for the press. Even antagonists who had been victims of his sharp pen admitted his artistry as a writer.

When Urho Kekkonen was elected to parliament at the age of 30, he already wielded considerable influence in many sectors of Finnish society. He served as minister of justice and interior and as foreign minister and headed no fewer than five cabinets before he was elected president in 1956. The constitution of Finland gives the president wide powers, especially in foreign affairs, where he plays a decisive role, but also in domestic policy the Finnish head of state is not to be ignored.

National unity was an important goal of Kekkonen's entire political career. His youth saw the Civil War of 1918, at the eve of Finland's independence, and doubtless this influenced his efforts to prevent a new split in Finnish society. True he was often strongly opposed politically, even in his own agrarian party, but in the long run the unifying influence of his activity was clearly felt.

The establishment of a firm base for Finnish-Russian relations was partly also due to the close relations the Finnish president developed with Soviet leaders. Kekkonen was sometimes accused of appeasement, but today it is generally held that he remained faithful to Finnish nationalistic values and was an ardent protector of his country's national interests. In this context the concept of "Finlandization" calls for a comment.

CERTAIN Western countries defined "Finlandization" as a country keeping the facade of sovereignty, but in fact having a very limited degree of independence. Kekkonen rejected this strongly, seeing it as an insulting misinterpretation of Finland's post-war position.

In his New Year's speech in 1961 Kekkonen stated that Finland should put its exceptional position to good use as a bridge-builder between East and West. He worked to this end and the result was the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Helsinki in 1975. That the conference has not resulted in the dynamic development hoped for at the time does not necessarily mean that its fundamental ideas were flawed.

Another Kekkonen initiative was the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. The Scandinavians were not too enthusiastic although Sweden later gave the idea increasing support. The Finnish president saw clearly that Finland's security policy depended on the state of affairs in the whole Nordic area. His northern neighbours and gradually also leaders in the East and West, recognized Kekkonen as an active and creative leader, whose ideas and initiatives could not be ignored.

Kekkonen's statements in the 1970s about the Middle East crisis were a disappointment to Israel, where they were interpreted as a deviation from Finland's policy of neutrality in international conflicts and as a change from earlier policy, perceived as neutral with a slightly pro-Israel tinge. Later there are indications that Helsinki is striving to return to a more balanced attitude on the Israel-Arab conflict, which was expressed by the Finnish foreign minister in Israel last winter.

IN Finland, Urho Kekkonen gained during the long years of his presidency a status that has no comparison in his country's 70 years of independent rule. Since the latter half of the 1960s, he had in fact no real competitors in the political arena. His words and acts were often felt far behind the wide area of influence that the constitution gave him. He made a bold and valuable contribution to his country.

At his funeral his successor, President Mauno Koivisto, said "Urho Kekkonen was more than a man of his era. He also moulded his era. Were the history of Finland in that quarter century to be written without mentioning his share in it, it would be a mere shadow of reality."

Semy Kahan is a writer who specializes in social affairs issues.

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WHILE THE headlines on the Alexandria summit meeting of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Hosni Mubarak are still hot, people are queuing up to take credit for the ground-work. Depending on whom you talk to, kudos for the summit having materialized goes to either Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche or Prime Minister's Office Director-General Avraham (Abras) Tamir, co-chairmen of Israel's negotiating team.

THE VIEW from the Foreign Ministry is that Kimche deserves the credit since he so skillfully steered the negotiating vessel into safe harbour through stormy seas stirred up largely by Mubarak's hard-line adviser, Osama el-Baz. Indeed, I'm told that el-Baz even tried to sabotage the joint communiqué. During the summit he lost his temper in one of the working groups, threw his papers on the table and walked out of the room.

MONDAY night last week, Kimche was 90 per cent certain the summit was off. On Tuesday morning, the Israelis asked the Sinai Multi-National Force (MNF) to supply a plane to fly them home. After advising Peres by phone that Egyptian obduracy meant no summit, they learned he intended to go public with the disappointing news on TV's *Mabat* news programme at nine that night. As their farewell meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed El-Sadat Abdel Maguid was set for 6 p.m., they booked seats on the 10 p.m. El Al flight, cancelling the MNF plane.

At 8 p.m., Maguid invited Kimche to meet Mubarak, saying, "The president doesn't want you to go back."

Thankfully the phone link worked to Jerusalem, and Kimche managed

to catch Peres in time to prevent his TV appearance. He flew to Alexandria and back in the plane of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

IN THE view from the PM's Office, the closing balcony press conference scene with Abrasha Tamir, sandwiched between Peres and Mubarak, symbolizes his pivotal role. They claim he salvaged the summit, arguing that Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rejection of Peres's invitation to go to Alexandria, reflects his ministry's negative attitude to the peace process. This was Tamir's 26th negotiation with the Egyptians, beginning in 1974. His good personal relations with el-Baz, it is claimed, smoothed the path for pre-summit negotiations. Bearing a mandate from Peres to iron things out, Tamir met twice alone with Mubarak, without any fanfare, thereby saving the situation, the premier's aides say.

PERES made a nice gesture by taking along Ronnie Talmor, widow of Uri Talmor, who helped to form the top Israeli negotiating trio with Tamir and Kimche, on the defence establishment's behalf. The Egyptian VIPs went out of their way to express their condolences to Mrs. Talmor.

THE MOST concrete result of the summit was Mohamed Bassiouny's promotion to Egypt's ambassadorship. The former charge d'affaires is said to have a direct line to Mubarak, which should facilitate bilateral relations. He and his wife, Nagwa are one of the more popular diplomatic couples in Israel, having been here for over six years.

LABOUR PARTY critics' jaundiced view of Yitzhak Rabin as the

Who salvaged the summit?

PUBLIC FACES/Mark Segal



David Kimche (Ackerman)



Avraham Tamir (Rosenblum)

Likud's best defence minister, was strengthened by his echoing from Washington Shamir's downplaying of the Alexandria summit and his virtual dismissal of the international conference proposal. Herut "prince" MK Dan Meridor's reference to the Likud as "the party that brought peace to Israel" omitted mention that a considerable number of leading Herut MKs voted against the treaty with Egypt.

AT SUNDAY'S cabinet meeting

Energy Minister Moshe Shalev's trip to Cairo was brought up. Peres reported on Mubarak's desire for close cooperation in such areas as farming and energy, as long as press coverage was low-key, bringing Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Hurwitz to wonder: "Is that conceivable for a Shalev journey?"

KNESSET Foreign Affairs and Defence committee chairman Abba Eban has the reputation of producing *bons mots*. Recently he quipped

that Shamir's impending rotation into the premiership is "the tunnel at the end of the light." He nearly tripped in Alexandria because of his penchant for a clever quip when Peres's advisers thought that he was the source of a remark by a "member of the Israeli delegation" that the summit was the diplomatic equivalent of a soufflé — hard and tasty on the surface, but mostly air underneath. The soufflé notion was prominently reported by *The New York Times* and the *London Observer*, with the former promoting him to Minister without Portfolio. Eban explained in an overseas phone call that he was actually referring to summit meetings in general which lack the time for detailed negotiations. He also showed foresight at the summit: when no one could find the text of the Camp David agreements, he produced a whole set of diplomatic treaties that he had brought along for light reading.

EBAN then flew to Tokyo, as part of perhaps the most peculiar parliamentary delegation ever sent abroad. His colleagues are coalition executive chairman, Herutnik Haim Kaufman, and Tehiya's Geula Cohen. Wonder what the geishas will make of Geula?

I HEAR that tension has grown between the PM's Office and the Foreign Ministry after our consul-general in New York, Moshe Yegar, committed Peres to call on New York Catholic Archbishop O'Connor at the Madison Avenue archdiocese this weekend, without prior coordination with Peres's staff. Peres will now be obliged to see the cleric, breaking the rule that all such New York dignitaries ought to come to see our prime minister at his hotel. PRESIDENT Chaim Herzog is preparing for the first Pacific-Oceania trip of an Israeli head of state. It will take him to Australia, New Zealand,

Papua-New Guinea, Singapore, and Fiji, where he will open our new embassy serving 15 island nations. One of the highlights of his tour is likely to be his visit to the Philippines. An official invitation from Manila is expected to arrive here shortly.

THERE'S speculation that the Gush Emunim demonstrations for the release of the six convicted members of the Jewish terrorist underground reflect a power struggle among West Bank settlers. President Herzog has reiterated his refusal to be influenced by such untoward pressure, which reportedly has even fired some of their patrons, like Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira.

ON THE eve of his U.S. trip, Peres hosted an informal dinner, prepared by his wife Sonya at their Jerusalem home, for the Task Force troika: Max Fisher, Charles Brumfitt and Morton Mandel, plus Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens. Explaining the international conference tactic, Peres saw it as means for breaking the ice with the Soviets and for inducing King Hussein to join the peace process.

THE Task Force troika also attended an unpublicized emergency session of the Jewish Agency leadership, chaired by Arye Dutzin, along with such U.S. Jewish leaders as Irving Field and Henry Taub. The Americans, asked to increase donations to make up for declining dollar revenue, commented sourly on the large-scale face-lift of the Agency compound entrance now underway (costing \$100,000 to \$200,000), and on the fleet of new cars bought lately for Agency functionaries.

AT A time when Americans gratify Libyan ruler Muammar Gaddafi by cancelling foreign travel, it's good to know that there are no cancellations to the largest-ever assembly of

American Jews to be held in Jerusalem from Tuesday to Thursday. Over 1,500 leaders of American Jewish communities will launch the 1987 UJA/Federation Campaign at the Western Wall.

Each delegate will be sporting a personalized tiny bagel-shaped tag bearing his/her name, the gift of mission's chairman Marvin Lander. Known as "Mr. Bagel," Lander is the biggest bagel manufacturer in America.

JERUSALEM marked embassy home-coming day last Monday, as Ivory Coast Charge d'Affaires Kouassi Bile reopened his country's embassy in the capital after 13 years, while the only two Jerusalem-based Ambassadors of El Salvador and Costa Rica, Enrique Guttierrez Hanchel and Eduardo Jenkins Dobles, celebrated together their nations' Independence Day which falls on September 15. Quite a number of diplomats came up for the occasion in the evening from Tel Aviv, headed by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Guatemalan Ambassador Ramiro Gereda Asturias, who shares the same Independence Day date together with Honduran Ambassador Moises Starkman Pineda. To accommodate his Jerusalem colleagues, Honduras celebrated mid-day in the diplomatic enclave of Herzliya Pituah.

THE non-Jewish chronicler of the American Jewish elite, Stephen Birmingham, author of *Our Crowd* and *The Grandees*, is here under Anti-Defamation League auspices. He is touring the Holy Land, lecturing and meeting local celebrities.

THE ISRAELI friends of the Haifa Technion, chaired by Aluf (res.) Amos Horev, assembled at the Sayvon home of Sara Barukh for a garden party, overflowing with captains of industry like Elscint's Uza Galil.

A SESSION of solid hating purges the soul and liberates one to get on with the business of living. During World War II, a friend of mine used to come into the mess and announce, "Before we start drinking, let's have two minutes of silence devoted to hating the man who persuaded us to volunteer."

The third episode of *The Jesse Owens Story* certainly provided us with much more than two minutes in which to detest large segments of the human race. I was quite surprised that I had enough bile in me to loathe so many people in the course of 43 minutes.

Heading the list that night, ranking even above his adored Adolf Hitler, was Avery Brundage, the American fascist who dominated the administration of athletics in the world in general, and the U.S. in particular, for several decades.

It amazes me to recall that Brundage was still around in 1972 to decide that the Games in Munich had to go on, despite the Jews being such a nuisance by getting themselves massacred. Admittedly, he did voice some perfunctory words of regret, but he was clearly more upset by the interference with the timetable than by the killing of 11 Jews.

In his dictatorial mismanagement of the Olympic movement, Brundage had the support of a gang of virtually self-appointed-for-life degenerates, all of them aristocrats or plutocrats, or both, and many of them former Nazi sympathizers. It was they who insisted on holding the Hitler Games in Berlin in 1936, although they had overwhelming proof that Jewish sportsmen were being discriminated against, in breach of the Olympic spirit about which they made such orotund speeches, and in honour of which they lit the sacred flame.

There is a terrible inertia in human affairs that allows wrongs to remain unavenged. How in the name of sanity did Brundage retain his power to ruin sport and sportsmen even after the end of the war? He became president of the Olympic movement in 1925. In the film, we saw President Dwight Eisenhower appoint Brundage, together with Jesse Owens, to be his ambassadors of sport to the Australian Olympics. Ike was no genius, but surely he knew Brundage's record? It is true that Brundage was very rich, and somewhere or other it must be written that the wealthy shall be forgiven their sins, but America had richer men. The

A time for hating

TELEREVIEW/Philip Gillon

source of Brundage's power must remain a mystery.

Anyway, in the hands of such men the poor super-athletes were as helpless as cattle being taken to the abattoirs. Brundage managed to deny Owens the chance to ever run again in amateur sport, just as some predecessor of his had outlawed Jim Thorpe, the great Indian athlete.

In all this nastiness, two men shone at Berlin like a good deed in a naughty world. One was Owens himself, so decent, so modest and so generous. The other was the German long-jumper, Luz Long, the quintessence of the ideal of sportsmanship.

In the heats, when there was a very real danger that Owens would not qualify for the final because of a faulty technique that caused him to overstep the take-off board, it was Long who advised him what was wrong with his run-up. Owens corrected the error, and so got through to his great contest against Long in the final.

Owens cleared 7.94m. in his second jump, and his victory seemed to be certain. But Long, by a prodigious effort, equalled the distance in his third and last jump. They were tied, with Owens still to jump. He established a new record of 8.06m.

Long's reaction was to take Owens by the hand, and to raise it on high. Shouting "Jesse Owens! Jesse Owens!" he led the black man to a spot below Hitler's podium. The whole crowd — except Hitler, Brundage, the American coaches and the Nazi gangsters — took up Long's chant. The two sportsmen walked arm-in-arm around the track.

Ironically, Long was later killed in action, fighting for Germany in Hitler's war. The name "Olympics" has become so besmirched by Brundage and his ilk that it might be a good idea to change the title of the international gathering to the Luz Long Games, as a memorial to the true spirit of sportsmanship.

BUT IT WAS not only the Olympic villains and the Nazis that we hated throughout this episode.

With the exceptions of lawyer Abe Saperstein of the Harlem Globetrotters and Snyder, the Ohio State coach, all the Americans who dealt with Owens were monsters who exploited and wronged him. From the sharpies who made him run against dogs, horses and cars, to the lofty academics who appreciated him because he was getting them endorsements from sports-mad alumni — but expelled him when his running days were over — they were all uniformly repellent.

The attitude of these academics reminded me of Eric Linklater's story about the two professors from rival universities who met at the crucial football match. One said venomously, "I see that Merejkowski is still playing for you. He is so ignorant, how did he manage to pass his exam?"

"It was quite simple. Most examinees have to answer ten questions: I decided that two would be enough for Merejkowski, so as not to interfere with his practising. My first question was: 'What is the colour of blue litmus paper?' He said 'red.'

"This was wrong. So I asked him my second question: 'Do you know how to make sulphuric acid?' He answered, 'No,' which was right, so I gave him 50 per cent, and passed him."

The entire American system and way of life emerge very poorly from *The Jesse Owens Story*. And we still have the income tax jackals waiting to pounce on the poor man.

NOWADAYS there are limits to the power of sporting administrators, and the idolatry of amateurism is over. Carl Lewis has made a fortune out of athletics, owns a huge house with a private pool, cars and plenty of cash, and nobody threatens to prevent his running.

But there are still abuses in sport. *Mabat Sport* did some brilliant investigative reporting on the coverage of the local sports scene by reporters for the afternoon tabloids. It emerged that they are not all committed to the basic journalistic principle of telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth (as far as the pressmen are able to garner such truths).

One of the journalists interviewed seemed to interpret his journalistic role as being analogous to that of a

shadchan, trying to get a reluctant groom and a reluctant bride under the canopy. With so noble an aim, naturally a *shadchan* is entitled to use what Huck Finn euphemistically called "a few stretchers." This journalist wanted to restore the lovechild into the eyes of Uri Malmilian and the management of Betar Jerusalem, so he wrote his stories accordingly. The union duly came off, so he felt completely justified.

It appears that some sports journalists moonlight as players' agents, so they slant their stories to raise their clients' value in the marketplace. I remember Jack Mansell, the English coach of our national team some years ago, complaining to me about a campaign to force him to put a certain player in the side, run by the player's agent-journalist.

The happy-go-lucky attitude of these journalists to journalistic ethics reminds me of the young man who was taken into the business by his father. On the first day he said, "Dad, I've heard about a thing called business ethics. What is it?"

"Well, son, it's like this: Say a customer gives me a ten-dollar bill in mistake for a five. Then comes in this question of ethics. Do I tell my partner?"

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PEOPLE

Lea Shakdiel - a portrait of the woman

'I feel that I am a pawn in a larger game'

Liora Moriel / Jerusalem Post Reporter

LEA SHAKDIEL'S living room, with comfortable furniture and its books, was a focus of media attention this week as reporters, photographers and television crews descended on her in great numbers. Others tied up her phone for hours. Everyone was anxious for a first-hand impression of the 35-year-old woman who is fighting for her right to serve on the local religious council.

It began in February, when a haphazard constellation of circumstances conspired to present Shakdiel with the unique opportunity of being nominated by her party (Labour) to the local religious council. When the Sephardi Orthodox party, Shas, petitioned the High Court of Justice for representation on all the councils throughout the country and the motion was granted, all nominations were suspended and, till now, no appointments have yet been made anywhere.

"I feel that I am a pawn in a larger game between the National Religious Party and Shas," said Shakdiel between phone calls, two of her three small children hovering excitedly near her. "This is interesting

in itself, because the *haredi* parties at any rate have nothing to do with religious councils. They have their own court where they settle religious matters."

The religious councils, Shakdiel maintains, are merely the local bodies dealing with public services relation to marriage, death and divorce and have nothing to do with religious tenets forbidding the physical mingling of men and women (as is the case in a synagogue, for example). In other countries, their functions are performed by government employees.

THE RELIGIOUS Affairs Minister, Dr. Yosef Burg commented this week that the rabbis on religious councils, should not have to argue with women on the forum. He himself would gladly set up a special section on religious councils to deal with the status of women, but no more.

"It is not a woman's job to adjudicate on matters that a religious council deals with," said Burg, adding that there are areas where there is no barrier to the participation of women. Not only did his party (NRP) have a

woman MK, but he had served as a minister under the late Golda Meir. But Shakdiel is not impressed. "What I am doing is perceived as a precedent and I suppose that it will give observant women and men the courage to take it a step further."

That, of course is the very reason the religious establishment is trying to block her nomination. Since February, the ministerial committee empowered to deal with the nominations and make its recommendations to the minister has not met even once.

To counter this procrastination, Shakdiel turned to two outside sources that are as much anathema to the religious establishment as she is: the prime minister's adviser on the status of women, Dr. Nitz Shapira-Liba, and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel.

It was their approach to the media on Sunday that brought the matter to the attention of the public for the first time.

"MY MOTIVATION is the advancement of the image of the Jewish society in Israel, trying to determine for itself how Judaism in all its manifestations can stand up to today's challenge of a democratic, Jewish, Western-oriented pluralism," Shakdiel told the reporters.

"This is a gargantuan task and full of conflicts that we must resolve into some kind of synthesis."

Part of the "baggage" Judaism has carried to Israel, she said, is male chauvinism, which gives man his dominant position. Starting from the premise that every bag must be examined before use in the reborn homeland, Shakdiel said she can deal with people who have different views from hers, but not with those who take the attitude that things must remain the way they always were.

"I want Jewish life in this country to be more meaningful," she said. "I don't think it's right that when half the population is made up of women, they should be denied representation on a body which provides a community service and nothing more."

She vowed to take the matter up with the High Court of Justice if the ministerial committee bows down to the Chief Rabbinate on the issue.

"We're not talking about courts, we're talking about services. It's a simple, everyday matter, but blown up out of all proportion because religious councils are seen as power centres with sizeable budgets."

SHAKDIEL is new to politics - she was first elected to the local council only in 1984. In the past, she has been active as a member of the Association for Civil Rights in the Negev, fighting for the Beduin



Lea Shakdiel

against the Green Patrol. For an observant woman in a small town where fame and notoriety are often too close for comfort, Lea Shakdiel is a remarkable character.

Born and raised in Jerusalem, she became a teacher of Jewish studies and humanitarian principles before realizing that she wanted challenge and pioneering in her life. In 1978, she decided to find a place to live where her talents and aspirations, as well as her unique blend of values, could flourish. Soon, she joined a group of American olim who were looking for a place to settle within the Green Line. They decided to go to a development town, and chose Yeroham.

"In 1978, the town was very simi-

lar to what it is today," said Shakdiel. "It was and still is a hard life. Nevertheless, life here has its beauty and its meaning. There are many good people, colleagues, working hard together to do something here and it's difficult, because the disproportion between investment and returns is depressing."

First as a teacher and now as a councillor working closely with council chairman Baruch Elmakia, also of the Labour Party, Shakdiel is trying to set the stamp of her values on the tiny town (pop. 6,000 and falling). Her husband, Moshe Landsman, a psychologist, is her most ardent supporter.

"I am a feminist, but he is even more of a feminist. When we married, we had a talk and decided that I would keep my maiden name. Our home is built on total equality, which is more difficult for me than for him, because of my conservative upbringing."

The status of women in Yeroham is problematic, says Shakdiel. "The main problem is that there are not enough jobs for women. Then there is the problem of battered women, women as single parents and so on. Even when women do vote to work councils, they often feel they must remain in the shadows, but there is one very strong woman on our municipality's works council. SHE IS NOT happy with the massive

media attention focused on her. She says she would like Yeroham to get that kind of exposure, noting that many reporters do not bother to visit the town except when something sensational happens."

"There are major problems here, we've just averted a strike by the municipal staff but we still cannot guarantee that next month's salaries will be paid."

"The town is very low as a national priority, and I've heard economists at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev say that there is no reason to promote a small town like Yeroham at all. Fine. Let someone draw up a plan of action and we'll follow it."

"If the town must be vacated for the army, fine, but let there be a plan for the people now here. Nobody treats this town seriously, there is no overall plan for the region."

Meanwhile, she says, the army is creeping closer to Yeroham.

"If you travel here by road often enough, you'll see a new cluster of tents, a new firing range, a new building. It's horrible to say, but if the army needs the space, maybe this is the solution. But it must not be done without a firm plan."

For the moment, nobody's moving, least of all Shakdiel. She is firmly planted here and aims to take her place on the religious council if it needs a court order to do so. National reactions may have been mixed, but in Yeroham, there is nobody against her nomination.

Working to find their role in religion

Haim Shapiro / Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT ALL began with Eve. She was the mother of all mankind and she was also the first rebel. And as far as Eveline Goodman-Thau is concerned, the element of rebellion is just as important as the element of motherhood.

The 52-year-old Jerusalem grandmother, housewife, student and teacher of Jewish tradition is also the initiator and coordinator of a group devoted to the theme of the "role of women in religion" for the International Council of Christians and Jews. In short, it is a group dealing with the rather intriguing topic of feminist theology.

Though she speaks with all the fervor of the newly converted, Goodman-Thau freely admits that feminist theology has been around for decades, since the beginning of the recent movement which she terms the emancipation of women. She stresses that feminist theology comes from women, but is it intended to serve both women and men.

Why feminist theology? she asks rhetorically, in true midrashic manner. After all, there is no male theology - or is there? For that matter, in Judaism at least, can we even speak of theology?

Answering her own question, she explains that the Jewish religion, at its inception created a book, the Bible, and later, an exegesis on the book, which we know as the oral

law. The sages began to deal with questions of theology, but they also dealt with questions of life, of a people and a place.

The Bible is a book which also influenced Christianity and Islam, in different ways, so all three religions have a common frame of reference. All three also interpreted, commented upon and taught their traditions through the eyes of men.

IT WAS thus perhaps a sign of the times, a happy coincidence of fate, that brought together a group of women, all concerned with their own traditions and relating them to the experience of others, while at the same time sharing an interest in the concerns of women. Including not only Jews and Christians, but Muslims as well, they met at the ICCJ conference in Salamanca this summer.

It is still not clear exactly how happy the leaders of this most venerable of all movements, devoted to tolerance and understanding, were with the eruption, one might say mushrooming, of a feminist body in their midst. Women rabbis and ministers have been around for some time, and a goodly number are active in the ICCJ, but it is not with such things that Goodman-Thau is concerned.

Not that she is entirely divorced from the material world. When a woman called to enlist her aid in

raising funds to repair the shabby women's gallery in the synagogue she attends, she exploded.

"Why should we just repair the benches?" she answered. "It's shocking. We can't even see the *aron kodesh* [holy ark]. We should demand a part of the downstairs. Then whoever comes late should sit in the balcony."

When asked if she is Orthodox, she bristles. "I don't believe in labels. I won't put myself into a category." Even calling herself a Jew, she hints, is limiting.

But for all that she is concerned with Jewish tradition.

"I felt it was most important to keep my own tradition intact, and only then deal with other traditions, comparing their views of say, Abraham, or the sacrifice of Isaac." In the Jewish tradition, she notes, what we call theology deals with life. It is a religion of doing, rather than definition. But even here, she warns, we must differentiate between institutional religion and the life of people.

ACCORDING to her, women in the bible have been pictured as rebels, doers, starting with Eve, but continuing with such figures as Sara, who forced Abraham to expel Hagar, Rebecca who took the initiative to invite Eliezer home for a meal, and continuing with the Hebrew midwives of Egypt, who risked their lives not to drown the newborn babies.

There are also such figures as Delilah, Bathsheba, Rahab and Yael. "Ah," says the male interviewer, "sex objects."

"That's the way you see them," she retorts with a gentle smile.

Two types of role come to the fore - the woman activist and the woman as wife and lover. And these two roles were to continue throughout Jewish tradition. Indeed, even in the *shetl*, it was the wife who controlled the purse strings and often dominated other areas of family life.

But in the area of scholarship, women were neglected. Men interpreted and "our religion became a male religion." The social role of subjecthood was to become a religious role as well.

If there was any exception, it was in the theology of the kabbalists. "Personally, I feel that they were inspired by their relationships with women. The female spirit is expressed in the Zohar, but by men."

But are there really male and female views of the world? "I don't believe anyone is all male or all female, but still, social conditions make us the way we are, and tradition has been interpreted in a very male way."

For all that, she seems quite uninterested in the usual concerns of Jewish feminists, ordaining women rabbis, or calling women to the Torah. Although she does not come out and say so, these things seem to appear to her to be empty gestures.

"Women should not just deal with the hierarchy and with social conditions, but also with tradition. In biblical times, women did take the initiative. Their action was recorded, but it isn't being recorded now."

WHAT does all this have to do with the interfaith movement? For one thing, cultural and national borders are breaking down. Women have the same interests, they address themselves to similar issues.

On a religious plane, she feels that we are in a "post-philosophical" world, where we have come to realize that the meaning of language is no longer absolute. Is, perhaps, the intuitive realm one in which women have a distinct advantage?

We cannot afford to see the world in a national context. We are responsible for each other's lives. "As a woman, I have discovered other women who as Christians and Muslims find a common language with me. We are trying to find which



Eveline Goodman-Thau

elements of the biblical myth are still relevant to us."

Here she stops suddenly, a raised eyebrow indicating that she has probably been misunderstood.

"When I say myth, I don't mean that Moses didn't live; but what is the meaning of Moses for each of us, from a personal point of view?"

And what indeed is there particularly feminist about such a search for new meaning? In other realms, we have seen that the women's contribution is a unique one. In labour relations, women have been concerned with improving the quality of life. In science, women have asked different questions and come up with different answers. Why not in religion?

Does that mean women rabbis? "For me, anyone who is recognized by the community as a spiritual leader is a spiritual leader. We should take the initiative to be leaders and then the institutions will have to deal with it."

SHE freely admits that her own personal history has had a great part in forming her thinking. Born in Vienna, she was brought to Holland at the age of five and spent the war years in hiding. "My father was from Poland, but he was a modern hassid in the Buber and Rosenzweig tradition."

She had a private teacher for Jewish subjects, but the programme of study was identical for herself, her sister and her brother. "We were brought up to believe you have to act in the world. If you don't, you are guilty of the sin of omission."

She studied English literature at Amsterdam University and came on aliyah in 1966, to continue her Jewish studies at the Hebrew University and in a variety of "semi-yeshiva" situations.

"I consider myself an autodidact. I am eclectic in my knowledge," but this has not stopped her from being involved in adult Jewish education for the past 10 years or from heading a project on a curriculum on pluralism in Judaism for the secondary schools of the Labour movement. "Not teaching tolerance, but to find a meaning in tradition."

It is no accident, she feels, that much of her thinking is related to the fact that she has five children and is now a grandmother. It is both the result of her many years with the family and of seeking a new purpose now that the children are grown.

"How," she asks, "can women continue a tradition that they didn't feel a part of, that they didn't identify with, because it was created by men? Our textbooks must be women's literature - prayers or life stories."

IT IS within this framework that the committee of some 15 women from throughout the Western world will come up with a series of topics and issues concerning religion and modernity. Then, in her view, they will go to the sources, both primary and secondary, the Bible and the Midrash, and finally, the writers and the poets.

Out of this will come articles and publications forming a feminist tradition. "We want to express a feeling of liberty, to go to tradition without seeking permission."

This is linked to the question of language and its ability to express our thoughts. For centuries Jewish men have spoken of *manishten*. "Is there also a fathers' language? Maybe the mother language is an intuitive feeling which gets lost in the fathers' language of words."

Here she gives her own commentary. Adam is told to name all the living things and when he is finished, he tells God he needs a helpmate. "Woman has to come to retrieve the feeling that language gave. Maybe women have acted, leaving men to create words."

In the story of Adam and Eve, the male interpretation is built in, "and we women have gone around for centuries with guilt feelings, in Christianity even more so."

"I am giving a Jewish view of

feminist theology. I don't see Jewish-Christian dialogue so much ironing out hatred and differences as in finding new tools to reinterpret our tradition, to develop a secular religiosity."

It is that thread, she continues, common in both feminist theology and interfaith dialogue, which constitutes such a threat to the fundamentalists in every camp. Religion is an interpretation of the world, man, and God. "The threat is from women who want to share and be right to reinterpret."

For her, the prayer which speaks of God daily renewing the miracle of creation is a reference to man's own continuing reinterpretation. And it is a accident that the threat from women is coming at the same time as the secular-religious rift appears to deep.

The secular Jews want their synagogues back. They want to have a place to go to pray, to celebrate, to cry. They want them open to all, and not just a selected few as they are today. There was the same tension between priests and the prophets in biblical times.

BUT all this does not explain the sudden coalescence at one conference of the ICCJ, perhaps, she suggests, the breakthrough was psychological. She herself slightly felt a broader responsibility beside her own tradition for all mankind. Also, because the conference was an interfaith gathering, she felt a certain freedom. "I felt the weight of my own tradition lift."

On another level she answers the same question in different way, pointing to Yehuda Levi's *Kuzari*, a work which on the surface is a tale about a king who wanted to choose a religion and asked representatives of Judaism, Christianity and Islam to explain their faiths to him. On a deeper level, of course, the book is an exposition of the Jewish faith.

Just as Yehuda Levi chose members of other faiths as a means of explaining Judaism, she feels a new inspiration when dealing her own faith in relation to those of others. The symbolism of interfaith conference in Spain, a home of Hallel, with the participation of Jews, Christians and Muslims, is particularly poignant.

What will all this lead to? For all of all discussion, perhaps a women's agenda for the coming meeting of the ICCJ, where men, who are low "locked into the old forms and can't get out of them," would face a new challenge.

Then, feminist theology would become a new discipline. Already in her own work at the Hebrew University, she sees the popularity of female topics. She would like to create an institute in Jerusalem, where women from all over the world could come "to develop the Torah."

It would be devoted not to supporting women, but in hearing from women. "In the tremendous body of Midrash, there are no views of women."

"I would like to see a commentary on the Torah, a female Rashi, why not? The fundamentalists cannot argue against this, there is no source in Judaism against it. Until now, the issues that Jewish feminists have addressed were tactically wrong. Of course the poor males couldn't find answers to our problems of Halacha because Halacha was created by males. We have a responsibility to help them carry on Jewish tradition."

Only later, will there be practical solutions. "It will be translated into practical terms because *minhag* (practice) becomes Halacha."

Does all this approach the borders of heresy? Her answer is a complex one. The Jew is commanded to observe the commandments with *kavana* (intention), "but if you can't agree with the commandments, you can't have *kavana*. Psychologically, you can't command someone to have *kavana*. It's either there or it isn't."

Perhaps this is the first instance of her insistence that "they can't ignore us, once we start writing commentaries."

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What the future holds — 1
By Pinhas Landau

MOST PEOPLE would agree that Israel's economy is in a state of crisis. This is the accepted wisdom and has been drilled into just about everybody. Most people, however, are unaware of what the crisis is about, when it began, what effects it has had and how it might be resolved.

The common perception that high rates of inflation and devaluation represented an economic crisis, and that their lowering or elimination represented a solution, is quite misleading. Hyperinflation and its allied nuisances were merely additional problems that served to divert attention from the fundamental issues. Their virtual elimination over the last 15 months has been the major achievement of economic policy in this decade, but this has not solved any basic problem. Instead the situation may be compared to the lifting of a thick fog. Suddenly, each individual, every household and firm, and the economy as a whole, can see where it is, where it would like to be, and hence how one might go about connecting the two.

The importance of this change can hardly be overestimated. Rising inflation over more than a decade caused almost everyone to lose his way. As the fog thickened, nobody knew where he was, either in relation to other entities, or to where he would have liked to be. This explains why, when the fog dissipated in the second half of 1985, many companies discovered, to their amazement and horror, that they had long since driven off the road they presumed they were on, and were lost, or worse still, had actually crashed without being aware of it.

The moshav movement, to take one example, thought it was cruising nicely on an autostrada, only to find itself sailing through thin air close to the edge of the abyss. The rocks of hard reality were waiting for it.

How inflation became such a problem, and how it was overcome eventually with such apparent lack of effort, will be examined in subsequent articles in this series. The reality of late 1986, however, is that

inflation has been shown to be a fraud, both to those theorists who thought it could be used by the government to solve basic economic problems, and to those theorists who thought it could only be eliminated at horrific social and economic costs. All these hopes and fears can now be seen to have been exaggerated. It therefore follows that there is no objective reason why inflation should "take off" again, in the near or distant future. That is not to say that it can't or won't happen — only that it need not and therefore should not.

THE FOG has lifted, and the scene revealed is not pretty. Problems that beset the economy in the early 1970s, when the inflationary mist began turning into an impenetrable curtain, are still there, only considerably worsened. The last attempt to treat them — the tax and other reforms of the mid-1970s — failed for a variety of reasons, and mismanagement of the economy between 1979 and 1984 severely exacerbated them. In addition, the background against which the Israeli economy must be viewed, namely the wider world scene, has undergone dramatic and probably irreversible changes, while Israel was wallowing in self-imposed stagnation. The result is a need for a total rethinking of how to achieve the basic aims of economic policy.

From the early 1950s to the beginning of the '70s Israel experienced very rapid growth. Waves of immigration were absorbed, multiplying the original population several times over. Industrialization, fed by capital from overseas, was directed by a government conducting a stable policy with clear aims and definite priorities, and was implemented by a civil service that attracted the best talent emerging from the expanding education system. The face of the country was transformed, immigrants found employment and security. Israel was a phenomenal success story, its growth matched only by Japan and one or two of the other Asian econo-

How is the Israel economy to be moved out of the doldrums? And why did it get there after the remarkable progress of the first 25 years of statehood? These questions are considered in two series of articles by Jerusalem Post economic reporters beginning today.

The hard choice
lying ahead

Some sectors have grown, such as electronics

mic miracles. And then the economy ran out of steam.

WHY AND WHEN that happened is examined elsewhere on this page.

and will be discussed in subsequent articles. But the undeniable fact is that from 1972/73, the pace of economic growth has slowed steadily — to almost zero in recent years. The

ability of the economy to create jobs, add output and spur overall growth has withered. Some sectors have grown (electronics, metals, chemicals); others have shrunk (construc-

tion, agriculture), but the aggregate rate of growth has been disappointing. The first signs of this inability of the economy to change fast enough to permit rapid growth appeared even before the Yom Kippur War, but of course that traumatic event, and the oil shock that accompanied it, were a double blow from which we have not yet recovered.

Economic growth is desirable for the obvious reasons of making the country and its citizens better off, but is also necessary for Israel to bear its defence burden, and is vital in order to attract aliyah. The *raison d'être* of the state, after all, was not merely to exist, but to grow by attracting Jews from all over the world.

The first generation after independence saw an Israel swamped with refugees, who were successfully absorbed and whose standards of living and education were raised significantly. The next generation saw the Jewish State failing to attract aliyah from the West, whose Jews came on a voluntary basis, and the absorption of the wave of Soviet Jews who came in the 1970s was only partially successful.

This issue is emotion-laden nature, but the bare facts regarding the Jews leaving the USSR reveal the following pattern. As with earlier aliyot, the less educated and worse-off sections of the community in Georgia and other Soviet Asian republics came almost entirely to Israel. The European Russian Jews, however, the elite of the Soviet economy in terms of education and achievement, gradually switched their focus from Israel to the West, especially the U.S. This drop-out phenomenon eventually led, according to many experts on the subject, to the closing of the gates. But what caused the phenomenon itself?

The objective answer is that the Israeli economy was unable to meet the material and intellectual demands made by this aliyah. The jobs didn't exist. The standard of living was too low. And, not for the first time in the history of Zionism, ideological commitment was outweighed for the mass of people by other factors in their personal equations.

THE ABSENCE of Western aliyah is exemplified by the negligible number of South African Jews moving to Israel, while the majority of emigrants choose every other Western country. Or perhaps one should point to the declining proportion of Russian Jews preferring Israel to the West. Or is the most telling point the increasing desertion of Israel by its own young elite, whether on a temporary, semi-permanent or permanent basis. All these underscore the unpalatable choice that Israel faces in the late 1980s, which it has sought in vain to escape for the past 15 years: is the country going to create a socio-economy of the type current in the First World (North America, Western Europe and some Asian countries) whose mixed-to-free economies are characterized by rapid technological progress and personal freedom, and hence by high and rising living standards? Or will Israel sink steadily lower until it becomes a Third World state, with a controlled economy in which progress is slow or non-existent? Its prospects, especially given the military realities of our existence, would become less and less attractive to outsiders and to its own citizens.

THE EXISTING population is strongly Western-oriented and is becoming steadily more so. Despite the ritual moaning of left-wing Ashkenazis, the country does not show any real inclination to become a Levantine society, but rather a powerful urge to Americanize itself. Since any future aliyah of any size can only come from the West, from people who will not willingly forgo Western standards of material and cultural comfort, or from Russian Jews whose demands and standards are much the same, if not higher, one would think that the choice will be resolved in favour of growing into a First World socio-economy rather than sliding into the Third World. Certainly this is the declared aim of the leadership of both major parties and of the leaders of business, finance and the civil service. Surely this choice should dictate the direction economic policy should move in. The question then arises: what must we do to achieve that aim?

Understanding the past — 1
By Avi Temkin

UP TO 1973, Israel was considered an economic miracle. Jewish Palestine during the Mandate had what was apparently the highest rate of economic growth in the world, an annual average of some 15 per cent for 1920-1947. For the first 25 years after its establishment, the rate of increase in Israel's output, about 9 per cent per year, was comparable only to those of Japan or West Germany and was even higher than theirs. Since the mid-Seventies, however, Israel's economy has stagnated. The once miracle economy is now ridden with economic ills. In 1984, banks abroad concluded that Israel was a lame duck, and simply suspended credits.

What went wrong? A group of economic experts, most of them based at the Hebrew University and the Falk Institute for Economic Research has tried to give a comprehensive answer to this question: In a series of research reports over the last few years they have analyzed economic developments in the third decade of Israel's economy. A selection of these reports was made available to the general public some months ago when Harvard University Press published *The Israeli Economy*, edited by Yoram Ben Porath, who directed the "third decade" research at Falk.

The book's subtitle, "Maturing Through Crises," is indicative of its basic premises. From the mid-Seventies on, Israel's economy became a mature one, but in the midst of external shocks produced by the oil price explosion and escalating military confrontation.

It was the economy's response to these shocks that shaped economic developments from then on. It seems that the book's general conclusion is that the economic response to external crises was far from appropriate. Moreover, Ben Porath says in his introduction that policy making was never consistent, sustained through time. Instead there were constant policy changes, mainly because politicians preferred political expediency at the expense of what he thinks should have been proper economic management.

But before asking what caused this economic stagnation, one should also ask, why did the same economy enjoy economic growth at such a galloping pace between 1920 to 1973? Some answers to this riddle can be found in the articles by Ben Porath, Jacob Metzger and Moshe Syrquin.

Ben Porath shows that the dynamism behind their rapid economic growth stemmed from the interaction between immigration and the economy. The Jewish population in the Mandate period rose, mainly because of massive immigration by an annual average of 8 to 8.5 per cent. During the same years output in Jewish Palestine grew at some 15 per cent. At the same time, too, there was a rapid increase in investment and the capital stock rose by an average of about 11 per cent a year.

Syrquin goes on to show that the first years of independence were somewhat different from those of the Mandate. Economic growth continued at high speed up to 1972, but it was the relative importance of productivity which increased as compared to the Mandate period when it was the addition of men and means was the production which played the role. In relatively more important role. In other words, in the first 25 years of other words, in the first 25 years of the state's existence, economic growth was led by a more efficient use of productive and human re-

sources. One can conclude then, that it was the slowdown in immigration and the marked drop in productivity that caused the slow pace of growth during the last 12 years. One major aspect of this slowdown has to do with the demographic and education structure of the population. In the pre-state era the Jewish population in Palestine was among the most highly educated in the world. The immigrants arriving in the first years after independence had a much lower level of schooling.

THE RISE in productivity during the first 25 years of statehood can be easily linked to the absorption of the waves of immigrants that arrived in Israel in the early Fifties. Mass immigration, for the immigrants, led to occupational changes, and the acquisition of new skills. Productivity rose due to a process of learning by doing and upward mobility on the part of the new immigrants.

As Metzger points out, this process of absorption was completed in the early Seventies, exactly at the time when the economy was hit by the 1973 energy crisis and the economic results of the October 1973 war. Thus a slowdown in the output growth rate would have taken place, even without external economic shocks. These shocks aggravated the situation, and underlined the need for economic and social change, which to this day are very much on the national agenda.

The decline in productivity was also clearly linked to a rise in the building of excess capacity and underutilization of existing equipment. In other words, despite the much reduced level of output growth, the rate of growth of capital stock did not go down. This development was no accident. It was the result of a policy of heavy subsidization of credits for investment purposes, which were, until 1979, only partially indexed or not indexed at all to prices. By 1979 the value of this subsidy was as high as 70 per cent of the entire investment in the business sector, compared to 25 per cent six years before.

According to Joram Mayshar, however, this picture is not completely accurate. He says the level of investment in industry during the Seventies was not excessive. In the section dedicated to investment patterns, he stresses that the problem was more that of misallocation, that a large part of the country's investment resources were going to the construction of buildings and residences.

This, he says, was the result of inflation and the government's control of the capital market, which transformed investment in housing into an attractive outlet for private savers and investors. Nevertheless, one cannot deny that all existing figures show that excessive capacity and underutilization of equipment were and are the norm in the economy.

Thus, there is ample evidence that the drop in productivity stemmed from a number of elements, such as higher energy prices, the completion of the Fifties immigrants' absorption process and the slowdown in the arrival of new immigrants, the building up of excessive capacity and the misallocation of investment resources.

THE QUESTION, of course, is what caused the government to subsidize investment and let productivity go down. One possible answer is

to assume that this stemmed from simple foolishness, what may be called the Jim Hacker "yes, minister" attitude. Alternatively, one may give an ideological answer, like Mayshar who accuses the government's "socialist" mistrust of the market mechanism for some of the major blunders in the Seventies. It seems odd to accuse Yoram Aridor, Yigal Cohen-Orgad or the late Simcha Erlich of socialism, but in effect they continued with socialist policies.

The book, however, does not really answer this question. Any attempt to do so would have to take into consideration not only economic factors, and would therefore be far more complex than the above simplistic arguments would lead us to assume.

The immigrant absorption completed in the early Seventies was not only economic absorption, but social and political as well. The social structure and political forces working in Israel precluded the restructuring of industry and the protection of profits by using sustained and prolonged massive unemployment or lowering of real wages. The only way left was for the government to take upon itself the protection of capital accumulation and profitability by a large subsidization of the business sector. The government also had to take responsibility for something — the social friction stemming from the unequal distribution of wealth and power in society, a factor which will be mentioned in the second part of this series, when the development of the public sector will

be reviewed. A second factor which emerges from the articles dealing with the slowdown in growth is that this development stemmed partially from the slowdown in immigration, the "engine of growth" during most of the economy's history. Immigration was the supply source for increments of manpower, especially educated manpower. During the Seventies and Eighties the slowdown in immigration can be related to the fact that Israel stopped attracting immigrants.

Other economic
features are
on Page 20

In this context, one has to stress that Israel's power to attract immigrants, specially skilled and educated ones, is largely dependent on the kind of life the country can offer. The era of "heroic" immigration is over. To have a modern workforce it is essential to have a modern standard of living. The periodic calls by Minister without Portfolio Yigal Hurvitz to "get down off the roof" may sound intelligent to someone accustomed to thinking in slogans, but such an outlook is definitely not going to bring more immigrants. To encourage immigration we need a higher standard of living, a smaller military burden and, above all, peace.

IT IS important to stress that the rate of productivity cannot be linked to a drop in the levels of education or

schooling. As Ruth Klinov shows in her research into changes in the industrial sector, the number of persons with 13 years or more of schooling rose by an annual average of 8 per cent during most of the seventies, compared to 7.8 per cent in the previous decade. By 1980 the share of those with post-secondary schooling in the over 25 year bracket of the population was the third largest in the world, surpassed only by the United States and Canada. At the same time, productivity in the business sector rose by an annual average of 0.6 per cent in the Seventies, compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous decade.

Two questions arise in this context. Firstly, who and what were behind this impressive increase in educational levels, while secondly, what were the effects of this educated labour force on the economy? The answers can be found in the articles by Shmuel Amir, Klinov and Ben Porath.

From Ben Porath's findings, it is clear that the increase in schooling was not linked to a closing of the gap between Ashkenazi and Oriental Jews, or between Jews and Arabs. While the gap between Western and Oriental Jews has narrowed at lower levels of schooling, it has widened at the top of the scale. Moreover, the gap between Western and Oriental Jews born and educated in Israel is as large as that between their parents. In other words, despite a significant improvement in schooling for all groups, gaps have been transmitted from the immigrants to their children.

Thus, the rapid expansion of the university system, paid for from tax payers' money, served first of all youth of Western origin. A closer look also reveals that the increase in schooling was closely linked to the sudden introduction from the Sixties onwards of women to the labour market and the higher education system. The number of women in the labour force with 13 years of schooling or more rose by 8.3 per cent during the Sixties, and by 10.4 per cent during the Seventies. The respective figures for men were 3.3 and 7.9 per cent respectively. By 1980 women constituted half of highly educated labour force. Two-thirds of the labour force's increase stemmed from women entering the job market. And this was an increase of better and more prepared workers. By 1979 only 21 per cent of the women in the labour force had less than 8 years of schooling, compared to 45 per cent barely 16 years before.

This description of developments then, serves to qualify some of the explanations given above for the drop in productivity. While it is probably true that the major immigrant absorption period was completed in the early Seventies, it is also clear that the absorption of women in the economy and the labour market could have granted the economy a second and prolonged round of productivity growth.

This, however, would have entailed breaking taboos about women as well as institutionalized and non-institutionalized forms of discrimination on the basis of gender. As a

result, the share of women in public services rose in the Seventies from 45 per cent to 58 per cent. The public sector provided employment for three-quarters of the women with higher education. The business sector remained an almost "males-only" milieu. Women who nevertheless wanted to work in this sector had to agree to lower pay than men. As Amir shows, even for the group of workers with the highest schooling levels in the business sector, women earned 25 per cent less than men.

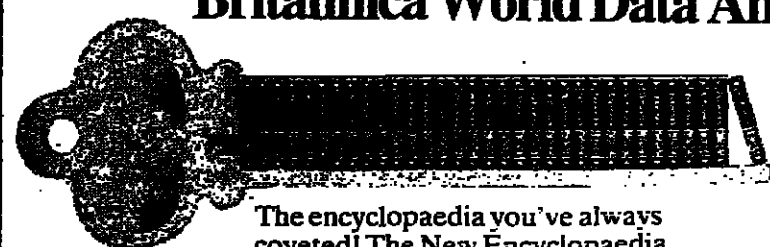
Thus, the increase in the public sector provided women with a solution, albeit a partial and unsatisfactory one. But there is no doubt the economy suffered because of this. Between 1964 and 1981 the share of employers working in productive, exporting fields dropped from 45 to 40 per cent. At the same time the share of the public sector in total employment rose from 21 to 28 per cent.

Galloping inflation in the Seventies can also account for this development. Inflation encouraged growth in the business and financial sectors, while it lowered productivity in other sectors. Nevertheless, Klinov says she could find no statistical proof that inflation brought about an increase in employment in the financial services sector. Her explanation for this is that the protection granted by indexation to financial assets largely reduced the need for expanded financial services, an interesting argument which those who are against price indexations and pro a non-indexed economy should take into account.

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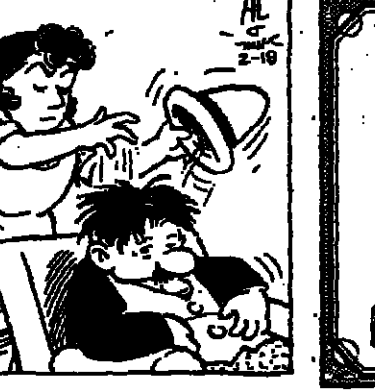
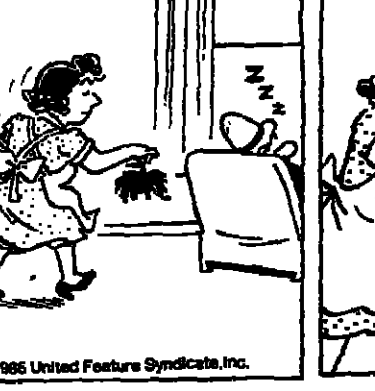
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Children's obesity: no connection with calories

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NUTRITIONAL studies of Israeli school children have found that a large minority of them are overweight.

A study of 500 children enrolled in special education classes in Jerusalem found that while 47 per cent were in the normal range, 35 per cent were overweight and of those, 17.5 per cent were defined as obese. Only 1.4 per cent weighed substantially less than they should have. The study was conducted by the Health Ministry's department of nutrition and the Jerusalem public health services.

Another study, on non-handicapped children aged 12-14, was conducted by the Tel Aviv district department of nutrition and the health office. Of those studied, 10 to 18 per cent were overweight, and an additional 15 to 30 per cent were obese. Less than 10 per cent were underweight.

The two studies were presented this week at the Second International Conference on Diet and Nutrition, held at Jerusalem's Binyanei HaUma.

The researchers found that there was usually no connection between the number of calories consumed (according to what the children said they ate) and overweight. Among children who were overweight, three-quarters declared they were on a diet.

In general, Israeli children get much more Vitamin C than the minimum daily requirement, but less calcium. The second study also found that there was more overweight and underweight among children whose mother went out to work, suggesting that there was inadequate supervision of their diet.

Arab children in Jerusalem eat more meat, butter, fatty cheese, chocolate, fish, olive oil and seeds than Jewish Jerusalemite children. Due to the intake of the last three types of food they, like Jewish children of Asian and African origin, have lower levels of total blood cholesterol than Jews from European or American origin. These



Enjoying a falafel, rich in protein and calories

(R. Nowitz)

findings were reported by researchers from the Jerusalem Municipality, the Health Ministry and the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital.

Beduin children from the Negev were studied by researchers from Brigham Young University in Utah. They found that these children generally ate too few calories, and foods with too little Vitamin C, iron, calcium, protein and Vitamin A. In addition, they got less food than the recommended daily calorie intake prescribes.

The researchers also conducted a pilot study of Palestinian Arab children at Gaza and Nazareth, and found their diets lacking in niacin

and Vitamin B6. The children were generally small for their age, apparently because their caloric intake was insufficient.

THE AGED also have serious nutritional problems, according to studies carried out by the Ministry of Health and the Tel Aviv district health office. Their intake of vegetables, fruit and meat was very low and they drank too little. A total of 67 per cent had high blood pressure. It was suggested that they should receive nutritional advice.

A group of elderly in Tel Aviv were shown to get fewer calories than the recommended daily allowance, but nevertheless, 60 per cent were overweight. This was because they ate fattening, low-protein foods and were too sedentary. There were no differences between elderly persons who lived alone or those who

lived with their families.

Underweight among the elderly studied ranged from three to 20 per cent, depending on which ethnic community they came from. There were more cases of overweight among those who stayed at home most of the day compared to those who were active outside. Those with lower incomes were also less overweight.

Dr. Benjamin Burton of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland, told the conference participants that "too little is known of the special nutritional needs of the elderly. The various physiological changes during ageing affect the body's requirements for protein, vitamins, calories and minerals, and the diseases that accompany ageing also affect their dietary needs."

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ART GUIDE

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Netanya: Karniel, Kinyat Nordau commercial centre, 5177; Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

Saturday, September 20

Jerusalem: (day) Hori, Mt. of Olives, 287480; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldeewa, Herod's Gate, 262058; Kupat Holim Clalit, Rome-ma, 523191.

Tel Aviv: (day and evening) Bavi, 1 Uziel, corner of 10 Toledano, Bavi, 440662; Ahva, 185 Disengoff, 224717; Netanya: Hanassi, 36 Sderot Weizmann, 23639.

Haifa: Kinyat Eliazar, 6 Kinyat Meyerhoff, 511707.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaar Zedeck (pediatrics, internal) Hadassah Ein Kerem (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).

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Netanya: Laniado

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In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

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Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam 5511111 Kiron Shmona 44334
Beersheba 74767 Nahariya 923333
Carmiel 988555 Netanya 233333
Dan Region 7811111 Rishon LeZion 942333
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Haifa 512233 Safed 30333
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Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rabin Hospital, phone 04/529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

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14600cc, 2052, 14800cc, 2053, 15000cc, 2054, 15200cc, 2055, 15400cc, 2056, 15600cc, 2057, 15800cc, 2058, 16000cc, 2059, 16200cc, 2060, 16400cc, 2061, 16600cc, 2062, 16800cc, 2063, 17000cc, 2064, 17200cc, 2065, 17400cc, 2066, 17600cc, 2067, 17800cc, 2068, 18000cc, 2069, 18200cc, 2070, 18400cc, 2071, 18600cc, 2072, 18800cc, 2073, 19000cc, 2074, 19200cc, 2075, 19400cc, 2076, 19600cc, 2077, 19800cc, 2078, 20000cc, 2079, 20200cc, 2080, 20400cc, 2081, 20600cc, 2082, 20800cc, 2083, 21000cc, 2084, 21200cc, 2085, 21400cc, 2086, 21600cc, 2087, 21800cc, 2088, 22000cc, 2089, 22200cc, 2090, 22400cc, 2091, 22600cc, 2092, 22800cc, 2093, 23000cc, 2094, 23200cc, 2095, 23400cc, 2096, 23600cc, 2097, 23800cc, 2098, 24000cc, 2099, 24200cc, 2100, 24400cc, 2101, 24600cc, 2102, 24800cc, 2103, 25000cc, 2104, 25200cc, 2105, 25400cc, 2106, 25600cc, 2107, 25800cc, 2108, 26000cc, 2109, 26200cc, 2110, 26400cc, 2111, 26600cc, 2112, 26800cc, 2113, 27000cc, 2114, 27200cc, 2115, 27400cc, 2116, 27600cc, 2117, 27800cc, 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107200cc, 2515, 107400cc, 2516, 107600cc, 2517, 107800cc, 2518, 108000cc, 2519, 108200cc, 2520, 108400cc, 2521, 108600cc, 2522, 108800cc, 2523, 109000cc, 2524, 109200cc, 2525, 109400cc, 2526, 109600cc, 2527, 109800cc, 2528, 110000cc, 2529, 110200cc, 2530, 110400cc, 2531, 110600cc, 2532, 110800cc, 2533, 111000cc, 2534, 111200cc, 2535, 111400cc, 2536, 111600cc, 2537, 111800cc, 2538, 112000cc, 2539, 112200cc, 2540, 112400cc, 2541, 112600cc, 2542, 112800cc, 2543, 113000cc, 2544, 113200cc, 2545, 113400cc, 2546, 113600cc, 2547, 113800cc, 2548, 114000cc, 2549, 114200cc, 2550, 114400cc, 2551, 114600cc, 2552, 114800cc, 2553, 115000cc, 2554, 115200cc, 2555, 115400cc, 2556, 115600cc, 2557, 115800cc, 2558, 116000cc, 2559, 116200cc, 2560, 116400cc, 2561, 116600cc, 2562, 116800cc, 2563, 117000cc, 2564, 117200cc, 2565, 117400cc, 2566, 117600cc, 2567, 117800cc, 2568, 118000cc, 2569, 118200cc, 2570, 118400cc, 2571, 118600cc, 2572, 118800cc, 2573, 119000cc, 2574, 119200cc, 2575, 119400cc, 2576, 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Ma'ariv POST

Advertisements can be placed in Lush Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Lush Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Lush Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

Rental, Ashdod north industrial area, industrial building + offices, convenient, 1500sq.m., 3.500sq.m. yard, electricity, 1 phone line. For offer, call 02-65416.

Industrial Equip.
Seeking to purchase used construction equipment, 02-946235, 02-945135.

Offices
Office office required, Ben Gabor area, Hanevim-Hashofim, for branch of planning company, 02-75791, 02-10805.

19 Nahmani, 3.5sq.m., 50,000 + VAT, 02-633993.
Drenoff, office, one room flat, phone, 02-591217, 02-596218, 02-76872.

Interested in office in Tel Aviv? Tel Service will be your office, phone 02-554443, 02-554443.

Interested in plot/flat/Shafran? Shafran, long term rental, quiet, 9sq.m., for office, 02-64440, 02-28746.

Kfar Sava center, office floor in new building, 02-2437.

Kikar Dizengoff, 5 1/2, 12sq.m., phone, monthly rental, 02-554443, 02-554443.

Kikar Hahashofim, Rental, 7 in office building, phone, 02-554443, 02-554443.

North, rental, 4 1/2, 10sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, phone, 02-554443, 02-554443.

2221 North, 3sq.m., 10sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, phone, 02-554443, 02-554443.

Ramat Gan center, office, phone, key, multi-purpose, 02-727070.

Ramat Gan, rental, small, furnished office, nice, central, quiet, 02-707070.

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Karyat Ono, 60sq.m. not for immediate construction, 115,000, 02-923339, 02-923339.

Oran, organizing group for Build Your Own Home, 02-712028, 02-712028.

Gedera, 200 dunam, agricultural, 150 sq. m. + VAT, Agat, 02-47669.

Herzliya Pithah, 40sq.m., NIS 75,000, facing sea, Anglo Saxon, 02-554443, 02-554443.

Holon, house + shop, 36sq.m., suitable for 2 cottages, 02-252500, 02-692026, not Shabbat, 02-330977.

Rabat Freud (contractors) seeking to purchase plot for cottages/flat combination, Ramat Hasharon, 02-554443, 02-554443.

Ramat Hasharon, 5sq.m. plot, 02-554443, 02-554443.

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Pleasant, romantic woman, good sense of humor, lively, open, 55-65, still able to get excited about a flower, nice view, good film, and song and bathhouse. Does one's own housework. 02-712028, 02-712028.

Handsome, established bachelor, 34/174, seeking serious, attractive, shapely, POB 723, Herzliya.

Religious (kippa), graduate of Hebrew yeshiva, 24/174, practical engineer, Ashdod, 02-692, Givatayim.

31/70, handsome, had psychological treatment, seeks kind, POB 8216, Jerusalem.

Cultural, retired, established, seeks suitable, POB 5211, Ramat Gan.

Businessman, handsome, 36/174, lower jersey and suit, seeks any, 25 + photo, POB 6203, Haifa.

Handsome seeks attractive, POB 5619, BeerSheva.

Obedient man seeks dominating woman, POB 4384, Haifa.

Attractive, gentle, nice, 35 + fax, car, business, seeks young girl + support, secrecy assured, POB 5140, Ramat Gan.

Widower 40/174 plus one child, established, educated and broad minded in educated and pleasant woman. Private box 603, Kir Vit-Ha.

Handsome, sensitive and warm-hearted graduate, 40/174, seeks discreet friendship, POB 10027, Zikhron.

Obedient widower seeks relationship with dominating woman, POB 43, Ramat Hasharon.

Private, 42/180, handsome, unattached and established, seeks woman for friendship, POB 2173, Tel Aviv.

Handsome escort found in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, POB 13118, Jerusalem.

30, sensitive, educated (M.A.), seeking honest friend (F) for trips together, POB 30183, Tel Aviv.

Groups

Homosexuals, lesbians and their parents: help, listening ear, support, encouragement, 02-625629.

Yoga teacher, private lessons and in groups, various therapeutic styles, Chi-chi and more, 02-516479.

Singles' social club, 30/35 + 32, Haifa, an entrance to Ramat Hasharon, Sunday night, 21-30.

Religious European, Canadian, U.S. (f) wish to marry Israeli, 02-249476.

30/170, graduate, attractive, divorced, + 2, seeks similar European who respects a lady and a woman of the world, POB 50236, Tel Aviv + phone.

Divorced, without, 33, traditional, seeking graduate for marriage, POB 540, Ashdod.

European graduate, 50/170, intelligent, attractive, seeks similar, POB 5911, Tel Aviv.

From Russia, divorced, 48, graduate, POB 7832, Jerusalem, 42/165.

Graduate, very attractive, 42/165, seeks personality, graduate, quality, POB 1418, Jerusalem.

13/16, students, teachers, secretaries, very nice and shapely, Beit Kikar, 02-246311.

Not worthwhile being alone for Holidays! For serious: English-speakers, Russian-speakers, religious, seniors, Lady Ann, 02-58584.

Beautiful blonde student, 26, British, seeks handsome graduate, Et, 02-296024.

Bachelor, 32, established, Ashdod, for serious purpose, POB 31279, Tel Aviv.

Bachelor, 36/162, technician, handsome, nice, European, seeks similar, POB 7849, Ramat Gan.

Charming industrialist, 56/182, engineer, 64, doctor, widower, 48/180, Et, 02-296024.

Divorced, 42/170, Sabra, seeks relationship with independence on meeting basis, Private POB 541, Tel Aviv.

Educated, traditional, established, 66/160, seeking similar, POB 1334, Tel Aviv, for 1992.

Graduate, available, athletic, 30, seeks mature, well groomed, serious, available for true and discreet relationship, POB 48235, Tel Aviv.

Handsome, well established, 37/172, seeks pretty, 30/160, for serious purpose, POB 1610, Petah Tikva.

Handsome, established, 47, seeks very pretty, POB 2968, Tel Aviv.

Modest, decent, 36/175, established, seeks decent, 30/160, Tel Aviv.

Only if you're pretty, wise, aged 25-33, seeking serious relationship only, will you fulfill the requirements of business/commercial manager, 28/166, Please state phone no., POB 60049, Tel Aviv.

Practical engineer, 49/176, seeks single/widow (widow), pretty, gentle, intelligent, POB 20243, Tel Aviv.

Religious partner? Are you religious, serious, still looking? You've come to the right place! Avei Hagafan, 02-330397, Sunday-Thursday, 10.00-18.00.

Bachelor, engineer, 30/167, established, seeks suitable, traditional, graduate, for marriage, POB 3167, Tel Aviv.

Graduate, 35, working in USA, seeks pretty, young, intelligent for marriage, POB 3257, Herzliya.

Private, 38/180, seeks gentle and quiet, POB 8243, Tel Aviv.

Quality, sensitive, wonderful + sense of humor, 38, seeks similar for genuine friendship + option, POB 13035, Tel Aviv.

Widower, European, 72/178, wonderful and wealthy seeks to meet widow, age 65-70, for marriage, POB 719042, 02-730372.

62/170, educated, established, attractive, seeking similar, POB 36225, Tel Aviv.

Graduate, 54, returning resident, available, POB 36693, Tel Aviv.

Religious European, Canadian, U.S. wish to marry Israeli (f), 02-249476.

Traditional bachelor, 31/181, established, European, wishes to meet quiet young woman, preferably religious, POB 16118, Tel Aviv.

European widower, 56/165, seeks European (f) for serious relationship, POB 258, Tel Aviv.

Handsome, established bachelor, 34/174, seeking serious, attractive, shapely, POB 723, Herzliya.

Religious (kippa), graduate of Hebrew yeshiva, 24/174, practical engineer, Ashdod, 02-692, Givatayim.

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Divorced, 42/170, Sabra,

Gas tank blast caused Haifa glassworks fire

By YA'ACOV FRIDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A fire caused by an explosion at the Phoenix Glassworks gas tank storage area in the Bayside industrial zone yesterday morning caused an estimated \$3m. worth of damage. Quick work by the Haifa fire brigade prevented any casualties.

The fire broke out while one of the tanks was being refilled from a truck which had arrived at 7.45 a.m. for a routine delivery. The truck driver, disregarding standard practice, which is that the maintenance supervisor oversees gas deliveries, began refilling on his own, since the supervisor had not arrived. Leaking gas was ignited by a spark from an as yet undetermined source.

With 15 minutes before adjacent tanks heated to explosion level, firefighters concentrated on keeping the tanks cool by spraying them with 1,200 cubic litres of water per minute. Two tanks did explode and

three others were damaged, but the fire was contained and put out within an hour.

The truck driver fled immediately the fire broke out. He was later questioned by the police.

Vardi said that except for the apparent violation of the supervision regulation there did not appear to have been any safety negligence at the factory. The water mains were all in working order.

But Ya'acov Markovitz, of the Interior Ministry, said that many local factories were lax in observance of fire precautions.

Phoenix is a major producer of plate glass, bottles and glassware. The fire halted production, causing the molten raw material to congeal. Factory manager Oded Tirah estimated that it may take up to a week to start production again, with resultant heavy losses.

Another Phoenix bottle factory in Yeroham will be able to meet the needs of the soft drink industry.

Few classrooms for Arab pupils, officials admit

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thousands of Arab school children are studying in appalling conditions, education heads admitted yesterday, after more than 100 pupils demonstrated in the streets of Ramle because they have no classrooms.

The pupils complained that the town's Arab school is six rooms short and that they are forced to attend lessons in the school yard, even during the current heat wave.

Education Ministry Director-General Shimon Shoshani said he had suggested to the local council that the pupils be taught in an empty school building in the town, unused because of a drop in the number of Jewish children.

This was the best solution, he said, despite objections by "extremists" to Arab children studying in what was a Jewish school. But, he added, it was up to the city council to make the final decision.

Shoshani said the ministry was

deeply concerned at the shortage of classrooms in the Arab sector.

About 1,000 more classrooms were needed and even a partial solution to the problem would cost at least \$40 million.

Funds would have to come from an extra cash injection from the Treasury, something Shoshani believed was "unlikely." Without the money, said Shoshani, large numbers of Arab school children — and many Jewish pupils too — would have to continue using prefabricated huts, bomb shelters, school yards and other "unsuitable premises."

Another senior ministry source said yesterday that officials have made it plain to the Treasury that without extra funds the situation in some schools would become explosive.

In many places the large size of the classes has made it virtually impossible for teachers to do their jobs. Physical conditions were dangerous, since there was no way for children to make a quick exit in the event of a fire.

U.S. firm may co-produce Lavi

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

A team of senior executives from the U.S. aerospace company Grumman is to arrive next week to explore the possibility of co-producing the Lavi fighter.

A memorandum of understanding on future cooperation between Grumman and the Israeli Aircraft

Industries was signed on Wednesday at the American company's New York headquarters. The document, signed after four days of talks with the top echelons of IAI's management, stipulates that the sides are to seek a basis for future cooperation on a partnership basis.

Grumman, a subcontractor on the Lavi project, is making the wing section.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

Gooden throws six-hitter

Mets champs at last

NEW YORK. — The New York Mets finally got to crack open the champagne Wednesday night as they beat the Chicago Cubs 4-2 behind ace hurler Dwight Gooden to become the first team in baseball to clinch a 1986 division championship.

The Mets were deprived of a championship celebration last weekend when they were swept in three games by the second-place Philadelphia Phillies. New York then missed a chance to win the National League East title in their next stop in St. Louis.

But before nearly 50,000 roaring fans at home in Shea Stadium, the Mets capped their brilliant season with a victory that launched a tremendous party on the field.

After Gooden got outfielder Chico Walker to ground harmlessly to second baseman Wally Backman for the final out of the game, the Mets players and coaches raced out to surround Gooden in a giant bear hug of happiness.

Not far behind were the fans, who leaped over the fences to join their heroes on the field.

Before long the entire playing area of the park was covered by celebrating fans, while the players' party spilled to the relative safety of the clubhouse.

"I'm so pleased that we could have done it here in New York, so that our fans could be a part of it," said Backman with champagne dripping down his face.

Gooden raised his record to 15-6 by tossing his 11th complete game of the season as the Mets improved their season's mark to 95-50.

The hard-throwing right-hander struck out eight while allowing just six hits.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 6, Cincinnati 1

Jose Cruz drove in five runs with a pair of homers as the Houston Astros defeated Cincinnati to take a nine-game lead over the Reds in the NL West.

Right-hander Danny Darwin, 3-1, allowed just five hits in the game in Cincinnati to continue the Astros' domination of the Reds. Houston has won 13 of its 17 games this season against Cincinnati, including the first two games of the current three-game series.

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

Bob Forsch and rookie Todd Worrell combined on a six-hitter and Forsch drove in the game-winning run with a sacrifice fly as the visiting St. Louis Cardinals defeated Philadelphia 8-5, snapping the Phillies' five-game winning streak.

Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 5

A two-run double by Andres Galarraga keyed a five-run seventh inning as the Expos overcame a four-run deficit to win the opener over the Pirates 6-5 in Pittsburgh.

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St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5



THE REAL THING. — Mets' winning pitcher Dwight Gooden gets a champagne bath from equipment manager Charlie Samuels after throwing a six-hitter against the Chicago Cubs. (Reuter telephoto)

San Diego 5, San Francisco 4

Benito Santiago hit his first Major League home run with two outs in the bottom of the 10th inning to give the San Diego Padres a victory over the San Francisco Giants in San Diego.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 4, Oakland 0

Pete Incaviglia drove in three runs with two homers and fellow rookie Edwin Correa allowed six hits over 8 1/2 innings as the visiting Texas Rangers completed a three-game sweep and sent Oakland to their sixth straight defeat.

Boston 4, Milwaukee 1

Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd equalled a career high with his 15th victory, and Don Baylor and Dwight Evans hit consecutive homers to lead the Boston Red Sox to a victory over the Milwaukee Brewers in Boston.

The win gave the Sox a commanding 10-game lead over the New York Yankees and Toronto Blue Jays in the AL East.

Cleveland 5, Minnesota 2

Pat Tabler's RBI single snapped a 2-2 tie and started a three-run rally in the sixth inning to give rookie Greg Swindell and the Cleveland Indians a victory over the Minnesota Twins in Cleveland.

Detroit 8, Toronto 6

Jack Morris scattered eight hits and pinch-hitter Larry Herndon hit a three-run homer during a four-run Detroit seventh inning that carried the Tigers to a victory over the Blue Jays in Toronto.

Baltimore 8, New York 3

Rookie Eric Bell won his first Major League start and Larry Sheets hit a two-run homer, leading the Baltimore Orioles past the New York Yankees in New York.

The Orioles broke a five-game losing streak and won for just the fifth time in 25 games. New York's winning streak ended at four.

Chicago 3, Seattle 0

Floyd Bannister and Bob Thigpen

combined on a four-hit shutout to lead the Chicago White Sox to a victory over the Mariners on a night in Seattle when one of Bannister's records was broken.

Mark Langston, 12-12, struck out 14 White Sox to give him 211 strikeouts this season, breaking the Mariners' record of 209 that Bannister had set in 1982. It was Langston's seventh complete game of the season.

California 3, Kansas City 1

Brian Downing blasted a two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning to lift the California Angels to a victory over the Kansas City Royals and reduce their magic number for winning the American League West championship to nine.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

W L Pct GB

New York	95	50	.655	
Philadelphia	76	69	.524	19 1/2
St. Louis	73	72	.503	22
Montreal	72	72	.500	22 1/2
Pittsburgh	61	84	.421	34

WEST DIVISION

Houston	83	62	.570	
Cincinnati	76	70	.517	9 1/2
San Francisco	74	72	.500	12
Los Angeles	68	77	.469	19
San Diego	68	78	.466	19 1/2
Atlanta	67	77	.465	20

Checked division title.

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES: Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 5, 1st game; Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 1, 2nd game; Houston 6, Cincinnati 1, 3rd game; St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5, 4th game; New York 4, Los Angeles 1, 5th game; San Diego 5, San Francisco 4, 6th game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Boston	89	57	.610	
New York	76	70	.517	10
Toronto	79	67	.541	14 1/2
Detroit	77	69	.527	17
Cleveland	74	77	.491	19
Baltimore	69	77	.473	20
Milwaukee	68	78	.466	21

WEST DIVISION

California	84	60	.583	
Texas	76	70	.517	9
Kansas City	76	70	.517	9 1/2
Oakland	67	80	.456	18 1/2
Chicago	64	81	.441	20 1/2
Seattle	68	78	.466	19 1/2
Minnesota	62	83	.428	22 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES: Texas 4, Oakland 0; Baltimore 8, New York 3; Cleveland 5, Minnesota 2; Detroit 8, Toronto 6; Boston 4, Milwaukee 1; California 3, Kansas City 1, 10 innings; Chicago 3, Seattle 0.

COMMENT

Money mars sport

By YORAM KESSEL and PHILIP GILLON

We may risk being dismissed as old-fashioned fuddy-duddies, but we must confess that we like our sporting action to take place on the pitch, on the court, on the diamond, in the ring. Anywhere, that is, rather than in the financial boardrooms where the action is only about the small print of contracts and financial rewards and has little to do with sporting prowess. The dismay engendered by these behind-the-scenes contests about who will be playing for what club and at what price becomes the dominant feature of the sports pages of the country's newspapers.

The prime focus of virtually all the sporting press for the past three months has been on transfers of players from one basketball club to another and on soccer transfers that really didn't take place. Above all, on the prices quoted. The way the haggling has been conducted under the full glare of spotlights has been a very unsavoury business.

What is particularly interesting about the four most central cases which riveted the country's attention is the fact that not one player concerned actually moved — all four of them will be playing for the same clubs for whom they played last season. Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball star Lee Johnson remains with the champions, Zahi Armeli and Uri Malmillian's financial and prestige battles with Maccabi Haifa and Betar Jerusalem respectively have ended in peace settlements and Avi Cohen's hopes of joining his old Liverpool team-mate Graeme Souness at Glasgow Rangers have been scotched by Maccabi Tel Aviv's football management, intent on finally gaining some glory on the soccer field as well as at Yad Eliyahu basketball stadium.

Apart from those tough fans whose concern is more with such horse-trading than with soccer, few onlookers have enjoyed this sordid huckstering, which has done little to whip up interest prior to the onset of league action this weekend in soccer and on Monday night in basketball.

Fortunately, there is a bright side to the transfer market too. Avi Cohen may have been forced to stay, but two Israelis have been snapped up by European clubs. Ronnie Rosenthal in Belgium, and Mottie Iwanir in Holland have made a fine start to their careers outside Israel. Moreover, the sale by Haifa of Rosenthal to Bruges had a lively fall-out. The sum Haifa earned enabled them to take on Daniel Brailowsky, the Argentinian Jewish player whose performances will be followed with considerable interest.

This interchange in talent is encouraging and a reflection of how high is the standard to which Israeli soccer is now reaching.

Once the first goal has been scored and the roar of the crowd resounds in our ears, we may be able to put the click, clink, clink of the cash being paid out to the stars who did and did not sign behind us, and to begin concentrating on the more admirable facets of our two national games.

SOCCER

Yugoslav Miljenko to be National team coach

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Miljenko Miljenko, of Yugoslavia, will be the next coach of the Israeli National soccer team.

Miljenko is due to sign a contract with the Israel Football Association this morning, following successful talks here over the past two days. It will bring to an end a six-month-long search for a foreign coach to prepare the Israeli team for the Olympic Games qualifying matches.

Miljenko will start work here on October 1, but already this weekend will see the league matches between Hapoel Lod and Maccabi Tel Aviv today and the Netanya derby tomorrow.

row before returning to Yugoslavia on Sunday.

The 52-year-old coach, who speaks Croatian only, twice took Red Star of Belgrade to the semi-finals of the European Cup. His contract is for one year, at a basic salary of \$3,500 per month plus perks. The FA has the option to extend the contract for an additional year.

Miljenko, who so far knows little about Israeli soccer, will not prepare the team for the international match against Romania at Ramat Gan on October 8. The outgoing national coach Yosef Mirimovitch will take charge of that one game.

Barcelona salvage a draw

LONDON (AP). — Barcelona, beaten on home soil in last season's Champions' Cup final, were spared another embarrassment Wednesday when an injury time goal salvaged a 1-1 tie with Albania's Flamurtari of Vlora during the first round of European club matches.

The star-studded Spanish side, which lost on penalties to Romanian Steaua Bucharest in last May's Champions' Cup final in Seville, trailed to a 67th minute goal in the Uefa Cup, before Esteban sneaked a 91st minute leveler.

Meanwhile a former Barcelona star, Diego Maradona, was being firmly held in check by French defenders before 50,000 fans in Napoli's San Paolo stadium.

The 25-year-old Maradona, who led Argentina to a thrilling World Cup triumph in Mexico this summer, failed to make an impact on Napoli's 1-0 Uefa Cup victory over Toulouse.

In another Italy-France confrontation, Torino came away from Nantes with a 4-0 victory after the French team lost Vincent Bracciolini, sent off in the first half for Turin. Torino's famous cross-city neighbour, Juventus, slammed seven goals without reply against Iceland's Valur Reykjavik. Danish star Michael Laudrup netted three times.

TENNIS

Israeli boys win big again

HONGKONG (AP). — Israel blanked Taiwan 3-0 Wednesday to notch their second straight victory in the Asian Zone qualifying competition for the World Youth Tennis Cup.

Raviv Weidenfeld beat Lien Yu Hui 6-2, 6-4, and Boaz Merenstein defeated Liao Chin Hsiung 6-0, 6-0. Weidenfeld and Merenstein defeated Wu Min Chin and Lien 6-2, 6-4.

One small step for McEnroe

LOS ANGELES (Reuter). — John McEnroe, the former world number one whose ranking has slipped to 20th, took a small step back up the ladder, by winning his first-round match at the \$315,000 Los Angeles Grand Prix tennis tournament.

McEnroe, seeded sixth, beat fellow-American Kelly Jones, an unseeded qualifier, 6-1, 6-1 in just 63 minutes to advance to a second-round match against unseeded South African Christo Steyn.

Australian Pat Cash, also on the comeback trail after a series of physical setbacks, beat American Todd Wilkerson 6-3, 6-2 in a second-round match between non-seeds.

Sticha upsets Hagai in wheelchair finals

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Unseeded Ziv Sticha of Kibbutz Dan was the surprise men's singles winner of the fifth annual national wheelchair tennis championships, upsetting titleholder and No. 1 seed Baruch Hagai

3-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 in the final.

Hagai, one of the world's top wheelchair sportsmen, did however succeed in retaining his doubles crown, with Aron Shantal.

Itan's Nurit Ya'akov, mother of two small children, likewise retained her women's singles title, defeating Miki Miller 6-3, 6-4 in the final of the 16-strong draw.

BOWLS

Championship series begins

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Bowls Association's annual series of national championships gets under way today with the commencement of the four tournament.

The event, which has an entry of 62 men's and women's teams, is being played over the next two weekends at the Kfar Hamaccabiah, Netanya, Ra'anana, Ramat Gan and

Savon greens.

Competition in singles, pairs and trips will be held during the Succot holiday.

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Stella Marx, 4, under construction, Bleicher company, 04-537004, 16.09.86.03.

2-family, 4/5, Alzira, garden, double carport, 04-241992.

4, Harodim, double carport, 04-24438, morning, 04-26693, afternoon.

Carmel, 4 + 1 room flat in 2-family, ground floor, double carport, 04-389294.

Carmel, cottage, 4, access to garden from lounge, Segon Samson, 04-35243-45.

Enzinger, garden flat, 5/6, view, entrance, parking, 04-256772.

Mossal, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,

A new mood is abroad in Israel banking to meet customer needs. PINHAS LANDAU describes some of the changes in the first of a series on the capital market.

Leumi leads the way to new-style banking

WITHIN a few months, Bank Leumi will revolutionize Israeli branch banking by switching its 200-plus branches throughout the country into a new structure called "clusters." Instead of the traditional division into geographic areas, each containing over 20 fully-equipped branches, the cluster concept will be based on groups of six to eight branches in a locality, either urban or rural. Of these, one will be the "heart" or central branch of the cluster, providing all the services customers might need, including counseling in investments and foreign currency transactions, loan and credit facilities for businesses, and advice on and execution of foreign trade procedures. The others will provide a lower level of service, handling only straightforward transactions in each area and channelling more complex business to the "cluster heart" branch.

The entire bank will then consist of 32 clusters, the three main branches of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, and the head office departments. Area managements will continue to exist, but their role will gradually shrink if everything goes according to plan, and they may eventually be phased out altogether.

To the average customer, whether personal or commercial, this development will bring home, perhaps more than anything else, the tremendous changes that are beginning to emerge in the financial sector of the economy and that, for the sake of convenience, can be loosely labeled "capital market reforms." While in September 1986, the operation of the different parts of the capital market, such as the banks, the bond and stock market, personal savings, mutual funds, and so forth, is significantly different from the situation in September 1983, before the bank share crash, and certainly from September 1982, when the phoney boom was at its height, it is also safe to predict that in the next few years,

changes will be far greater, so that by the end of the decade, the whole financial scene will be unrecognizable.

FOUR MONTHS after his promotion to the top executive slot at Bank Leumi, Mordechai Einhorn seems relaxed and confident, despite the rapid pace of change within and around Israel's biggest banking group—and despite the much lower rate of profitability that his, and other, banks are showing this year.

He is satisfied that, after experimentation and thorough testing, the cluster system that Leumi is pioneering in Israel (it was invented in Europe) will prove successful and help Leumi to create a more rational retail banking structure. He is convinced that no one can afford to offer a full range of banking services at every branch. The world-wide trend is to concentrate as many routine transactions as possible in self-service facilities or on-line Auto-

matized Teller Machines and have most branches manned by a small staff able to handle the regular needs of the clients who patronize branches. All the "upmarket" operations, especially the increasing demand for advice in a volatile financial world, must be taken out of neighbourhood branches, and concentrated in a cost-efficient manner in local centres, as the cluster system envisages.

The changes that Leumi announced this week in its securities counselling and trading services fit neatly into this philosophy, Einhorn points out, as well as meeting the requirements of the numerous committees and commissions that have reported on capital-market-related topics over the last two years.

Thus, for example, advice on security investments will be removed from most branches. Top-level counselling cannot be provided free, and the cost of training personnel to the standard that will be required by

the laws and regulations now envisaged, makes it impossible—as well as unnecessary—to place highly-qualified people in each branch.

Under the cluster system, general investment advice will be available at the "cluster heart" branch. However, the counsellors based there will move around within the cluster, meeting customers on demand—and every branch will accept orders from their customers on a discount brokerage basis, i.e., for those who know what they want without counselling, the branch will process their buying and selling orders.

This covers most people most of the time, Einhorn believes. For the more sophisticated share market investor, with his much greater requirements in terms of time and volume of information, the bank is setting up an entirely new system. Share trading and Bank Leumi are about to part company. Instead of working through the bank's branches,

share market investors will be able to obtain full brokerage services from Leumi's long-time subsidiary, Securities and Investments, a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in its own right and now to become an important adjunct of the emerging Leumi investment service structure.

The difference will also express itself in money. The bank has invested heavily in computerized data telecommunications services, and most important, in training a new cadre of investment counsellors who have recently completed a three-month, intensive course, reaching a level that—according to Einhorn—surpasses anything yet seen in this country.

THAT RAISES the question of what these super sophisticated counsellors will do with their knowledge and ability, given the primitive nature of the local markets. The Leumi CEO, however, is very optimistic in this regard. He believes that the government has already made the first moves, insufficient though they may be so far, in the direction of reducing its overwhelming presence in the bond market. It has, this year, allowed private firms to raise capital, but only on the basis of Treasury authorizations to individual companies, telling them how much money they can raise and at what price. This form of administrative allocation is anathema to Einhorn, who wants to see the government and private sector borrowers compete directly in the market for investors' funds.

He believes that in a free market environment, competition would not drive up the price of borrowing but would paradoxically lower it. "So long as the government doesn't run a budget deficit and finance that by borrowing, there are sufficient

savings to finance both government and corporate borrowing needs. The market is today sufficiently price-sensitive to be able to allocate these savings to different borrowers on the basis of their relative quality—less risky borrowers will raise money at lower cost, and so on.

There are, he says, technical problems regarding taxation anomalies that need to be ironed out before these developments can take place, but what is far more important is government willingness to change the direction and content of its policy to allow this kind of capital market to emerge. This attitude, he thinks, is gradually emerging.

Leumi has also moved ahead of its rivals in other areas, notably in mutual-fund management, by drafting an independent force—apparently the Kesselman and Kesselman accounting firm—to act as trustee of its numerous funds, whose assets comprise almost half of the total of all the funds in the country.

The bank also jumped ahead by proposing that provident fund management be removed from direct control of the bank, and that outside experts and directors help manage and oversee these huge savings programmes. These are themes which are likely to remain high on the agenda of capital market developments as the reforms take shape in the coming months and years.

For the moment, though, Einhorn and Leumi's new chairman Eli Hurwitz have propelled the bank into the forefront of the race to establish a base in the "new-era" markets that are beginning to emerge. Nor are they coy about admitting what they have done, especially with regard to investment counselling services. "The other banks will have no choice but to follow in our footsteps," Einhorn notes with a broad grin. "You can print that, I don't mind."

PURSE STRINGS David Krivine

DURING the Sixties the world strove valiantly for free trade. Tariff walls started to crumble. Came the Eighties and everything went into reverse, with protectionism all the rage.

The cause for this reversal is presumably the recession. Industrialists are scared, unemployment has spread and governments want to do something to combat this. An increase in customs is out because of the fear of a trade war.

Resort is had instead to NTB's (non-tariff barriers) such as subsidies to local industries; or safeguards, that is, protection against "unfair" trade (dumping etc.); or another set of initials—V's (voluntary export restraint agreements).

All the above puts GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, into a bind. It has tried since

World War II to steer the world towards liberalization, with some success. Last Monday, its eighth round of talks began in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in an atmosphere that is the opposite of liberal.

The great tariff-eliminating confederacy called the Common Market opposes, for example, one of GATT's central principles: non-discrimination. It wants the freedom to apply selective protectionism, that is, to limit imports from particular countries.

The main source of the EEC's apprehension is of course Japan, but other newly-industrialized states are also making their competition felt. The older industrialized states face a problem: GATT, however, believes that protectionism is not the way to solve it and the following argument explains why.

CAUGHT UP IN THE SPIRIT of Liberty Hall in the Sixties, Israel signed a free-trade treaty with the European Economic Community and more than a decade later, oblivious of the winds of change, concluded another one with the U.S. Everybody here is glad that our goods will be admitted duty-free in Europe and America, but what about their goods coming in untaxed to Israel?

The question becomes pressing as soon as a firm finds itself in trouble. Israel's manufacturers point an indignant finger to what other countries do. "Liberalization—yes, great," they say, "but look at how the major industrial powers, who preach free trade at us, protect their industries."

And they do. Market-sharing agreements affect half of all France's imports and nearly half of Amer-

ica's. Agricultural price support in the Common Market equals 52 per cent of that sub-continent's gross agricultural output. (In Japan the proportion of support is 76 per cent.) If the big countries look after themselves in this way, why not a small country like Israel?

The trouble is that the big countries do not enjoy any benefits from their actions. According to the just released World Bank Development Report 1986, all protectionism does is "delay recovery, inhibit the creation of new jobs and prolong the demise of uncompetitive industries."

Protectionism is supposed to save jobs; and it does—but the wrong ones. Protection of America's clothing industry is costing the country (in efficiency loss) \$1,509m. a year, says the World Bank. The number of jobs saved is 8,900. The perpetuation of each job costs therefore \$169,600 a year.

If the 8,900 workers were sent home and paid \$20,000 per annum each to do nothing, the outlay on that would be one-tenth of the cost to the economy of these quotas, imposed on competing clothing imports.

Maximum efficiency is ensured by one factor and one factor only: free competition. Once it is set aside, with however worthy a motive, the result is damaging. America persuaded the Japanese to agree voluntarily to refrain from exporting more than 1.6 million automobiles a year to the U.S. On the face of it, it is a decent arrangement which gives Detroit's car industry a breathing spell.

But what happened in practice? Since the supply is kept artificially below the actual level of demand, the Japanese had a good laugh and pushed up their prices. In 1984 the average American purchaser paid \$1,300 more for his Japanese car than he would have done if (to quote the London Economist), "the Japanese had not been forced to volunteer for anything."

The overall effect of restricting car imports sounds intimidating. The cost to the U.S. is estimated, in the World Bank report, at \$2,192m. a year. The number of jobs saved comes to 45,000. The cost of each job saved is thus \$48,700 a year.

IF THESE RESTRICTIVE NTBs did not exist, jobs would indeed be scrapped, but others would open in industries which are competitive and

do not need subsidies. The new jobs are not emerging at present, however, because the countries whose exports to America are thwarted have to reduce their imports from America, thereby cutting down America's exports.

Protectionism is a restraint of trade. A study reveals that if the industrialized countries (members of the OECD) had cut their tariffs by half on a hundred listed items during the Seventies, exports of the developing countries would have risen by more than 10 per cent, or \$6b. That \$6b., represents potential orders which the OECD have passed up.

We are talking about backward nations, and they need the money. They depend in part on commodity exports like sugar, whose price tends to fluctuate. Says the World Bank: "The industrial countries' sugar (protection) policies cost the developing countries about \$7.4b. in lost export revenue during 1983—and increased world market price instability by 25 per cent."

Israel tends to protect itself against developing countries, arguing that they enjoy cheap labour. Just lately the government has issued an administrative order


reducing by a flat 10 per cent the import of jeans material from the Far East. We are allowed to import expensive jeans from the U.S. but not cheap jeans from South Korea—all this to assist our manufacturers.

The consumer is the loser and he loses twice. He pays more for his jeans and he also forfeits the higher living standards that would be his if Israel stopped making uncompetitive jeans, and increased instead the output of its high-technology export industries.

The World Bank emphasizes this point. "The main beneficiaries of unilateral liberalization are the liberalizers themselves," it states. Here are more figures. A study by Tyers and Anderson shows that if the industrialized countries liberalized the import of just temperate-zone agricultural commodities, there would be a loss of \$55b. to their producers but a gain of \$103b. to their consumers, leaving a net benefit to the economy of \$48b.

That same reform, if applied in the developing countries, would yield them a benefit of \$28b. If applied in both, the two groups of nations would each gain almost as much. "The whole world would be better off," the report concludes.

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Terrorism's true image

POLITICAL terrorism used to be advertised as the natural response of the downtrodden of the earth, notably the dispossessed Palestinians, to the denial of their human rights. It was portrayed as a legitimate, even if illegal, method of warfare bred by desperation, resort to which could only be contained through the elimination of its underlying causes.

The bloody-minded policymakers who attached this romantic image to some of humanity's worst enemies did not seem to mind that it was the active support of rich, sponsoring countries which made the terrorists so powerful much of the time. Only one thing mattered: that countries not directly involved in this or that — but especially the Palestinian — terror-inducing foreign conflict, should stay uninvolved.

Even if that meant according the terrorists respectability and recognition, and ignoring their bloody deeds — so long as they agreed to commit those deeds in a foreign jurisdiction.

Lately a succession of European states have come to realize that the terrorists will not stick to any such bargain.

On the contrary: the terrorists will insist on their "right" to assassinate their enemies wherever they find them, and to spring the captured assassins from prison even by mounting a fully fledged terror campaign.

Four years ago, a staff member of the Israel embassy and a U.S. military attaché were murdered in Paris. For his role in these crimes the French later sentenced one Georges Ibrahim Abdalla, a Lebanese national, to four years in jail. To get Abdalla out free, his political friends have now set off a wave of murderous bombings and assassinations in France's capital and against Frenchmen in Lebanon, with the presumed backing of the terrorist-sponsoring triumvirate of Iran, Syria and Libya. The perpetrators, who remain to be caught, are threatening to carry their war into the U.S., too.

The government of Jacques Chirac has struck back by tightening up security inside France and along the borders, and by introducing the requirement of a visa for incoming foreigners.

These mild measures have already elicited the protest that they are merely self-defeating, and will hasten the demise of French democracy. Such protests may have been expected: earlier, calls for retaliation against those responsible for the Istanbul and Karachi outrages were criticized on the grounds that retaliation does not work and only feeds an endless cycle of violence. Pusillanimity in responding to the worldwide threat of terrorism is, however, no less deadly in its effect than the assumption that a policy of "pipe for a pipe and tree for a tree" will destroy the blight of terrorism.

The terrorists are not after the peaceful resolution of any dispute: it is perpetual war they thrive on. They must not be granted their pleasure. But neither must they be allowed to terrorize civilized society into the belief that its only choice is between knuckling under to its enemies, or to cease being civilized.

Religious women's rights

HARDLY A WEEK passes by without the chief rabbis repeating their assurance that they would like nothing better than to see bridges built over the gulf of misunderstanding that has been created between them and the non-Orthodox majority of the nation. Yet barely a day passes by without the chief rabbis and their minions in the rabbinical establishment widening the gulf beyond the hope of narrowing.

The rabbinical message to the non-Orthodox is invariably couched in immaculate halachic phraseology, but its chauvinist and reactionary thrust is unmistakable.

Take the two recent — though very different — cases of William Nakash and Lea Shakkid. Mr. Nakash came to this country from France in 1983 to escape prosecution for the killing of an Algerian in the city of Besancon. Although he is now an Israeli citizen, Mr. Nakash cannot be tried locally, and last week the Supreme Court let stand a decision by the Jerusalem District Court to have him extradited to France. The court refused to endorse Mr. Nakash's portrayal of himself as a noble defender of Jews from vile attacks by Arabs.

Nevertheless, a public campaign — spearheaded, it seems, by Kach activists — has been launched to persuade the justice minister that he should prevent the handing over of this national hero, William Nakash, to the wicked gentiles.

Not to be outdone, the chief rabbis — and the chief Ashkenazi rabbi of Jerusalem — have joined this patriotic chorus. Their argument: extradition in this case is violation of a great principle of *pikuah nefesh*, for his life as a Jew could be in danger in a French jail. The actual rabbinical message is: A Jew who kills an Arab should be allowed to go scot free, no matter how.

Another rabbinical message just issued is that women are condemned to an inferior status in society by dint of being women. The immediate issue concerns the election of Lea Shakkid, a bright young and observant woman — who is also a feminist and a Labourite — as member of the religious council of Yeroham, in the Negev. The people of Yeroham like Ms. Shakkid, but the Ashkenazi chief rabbi does not recognize her tradition-shattering and precedent-setting election.

A woman, says a spokesman for the chief rabbi, cannot be and has never been a member of a religious council because a religious council must deal with halachic matters and women cannot be rabbis or cantors.

This is a *non sequitur* if there ever was one. Religious councils are not halachic bodies, and their purpose is to provide religious services, not to lay down the religious law. In democratic Israel, women, who require religious services about as much as men, are fully entitled to serve as elected members of the councils no less than men who are not rabbis or cantors. The real reason for the chief rabbi's shocked reaction to Ms. Shakkid's election is that he cannot conceive of a cleric, member of a religious council, treating a woman member as his equal.

If the chief rabbi believes that he can build bridges to the religiously enlightened from the macho prejudice that holds women inferior, he is sorely mistaken.

The constraints on Mubarak

YEHUDA LITANI

WHAT IS Egypt for an Israeli?

Is it Ezer Weizman walking after midnight in the centre of Alexandria during the recent summit, surrounded by hundreds of cheering Egyptians shouting welcomes and blessings?

Or is it an Egyptian television, in which presidential adviser Osama el-Baz boasts that Egypt did not concede a thing during the Taba negotiations, while other Taba experts reveal hostility to Israel and the Israelis?

Nearly eight years after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed, it is very difficult to comprehend, not only what government officials and the army really feel, towards Israel, but also sentiments of the Egyptian population as a whole. How do they feel about their former enemy in battle?

Although most Arab countries have still not resumed the diplomatic relations with Egypt severed following the peace treaty, Cairo remains the capital of the Arab world.

Even Egypt's most bitter enemy, Libya, maintains a national airlines office in the heart of Cairo. And if Egypt wants, she can contact any hostile Arab state through its Cairo-based transport and cultural institutions.

But relations with the Zionist state still seem unnatural to the regime, both because of its sensitivity to the reactions of other Arab states and because of internal opposition from both right and left.

In the foreign arena, the pressures are obvious. The main offices of the Arab League are still in Cairo. The PLO's Fatah branch maintains one of its most important Middle East offices there.

Hundreds of thousands of businessmen from the Gulf states visit Egypt every day. The money that flows from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, primarily in the form of loans, is vital to Egypt's economy. In addition, Egypt has cordial relations with Iraq, supporting it in its war with Iran, and with Jordan's King Hussein.

In Cairo, downtown, you see offi-

cials from such bitter enemies as Syria conducting government business.

Only last Monday, waiting to meet with the editor of an Egyptian magazine, I encountered a Syrian journalist, a niece of President Hafez el-Assad, on a similar errand. Her presence was just one indication of Egypt's open ear to the Arab world, and its sensitivity to Middle East views on relations with Israel — the thorn in the side of most neighbouring states.

DOMESTICALLY, the Egyptian regime has increasing difficulties with both right- and left-wing opposition groups. One of the main opposition groups, the Moslem fundamentalists, has gone beyond being just a political opposition party and has become a fashionable social movement.

The movement's power is reflected in the number of veiled women one sees in the streets and the overflow crowds that spill from the mosques onto the sidewalks on Friday.

The dean of the medical school at one Cairo university was fiercely criticized by fundamentalists recently when he refused to allow veiled women students to attend to patients. The veil, he argued, would prevent a doctor from establishing the kind of personal relationship with a patient so important for instilling trust and confidence.

The left-wing opposition criticizes Mubarak's regime bitterly, not only regarding corruption and other internal matters but primarily because of its maintenance of diplomatic relations with Israel.

After the summit meeting with Peres, President Mubarak was attacked by the Left for "blowing up the bridges" that had been recently rebuilt between Egypt and various Arab states.

LOOKING AT Egypt superficially, and as an outsider, it appears that the standard of living has improved in recent years. But despite material improvements, there is growing dis-

READERS' LETTERS

TRUE BELIEVERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — It is with much sadness of heart that I read of the planned dismissal of the Rev. Dr. G.C. Stuart from his post as "theological adviser" in Jerusalem by the Dutch Reformed Church when he completes his term of service, as reported in your issue of September 1. I am grieved that a professor of the Dutch Reformed Church, F.O. Van Gennep, had the kind of influence he had in the General Synod. To teach, as he does, that there is no salvation outside the Church is contrary to the Bible. Whether Professor Van Gennep believes it or not, the Christian Church is rooted in Judaism, and Israel is a miraculous "sign of God."

There may be many Christians in Holland who share his views, as Van Gennep states, but there are multitudes of true believing Christians who do not and who stand with and for Israel, unashamedly and without compromises.

BETTY BLAIDES
(Bluefield, West Virginia)
Jerusalem.

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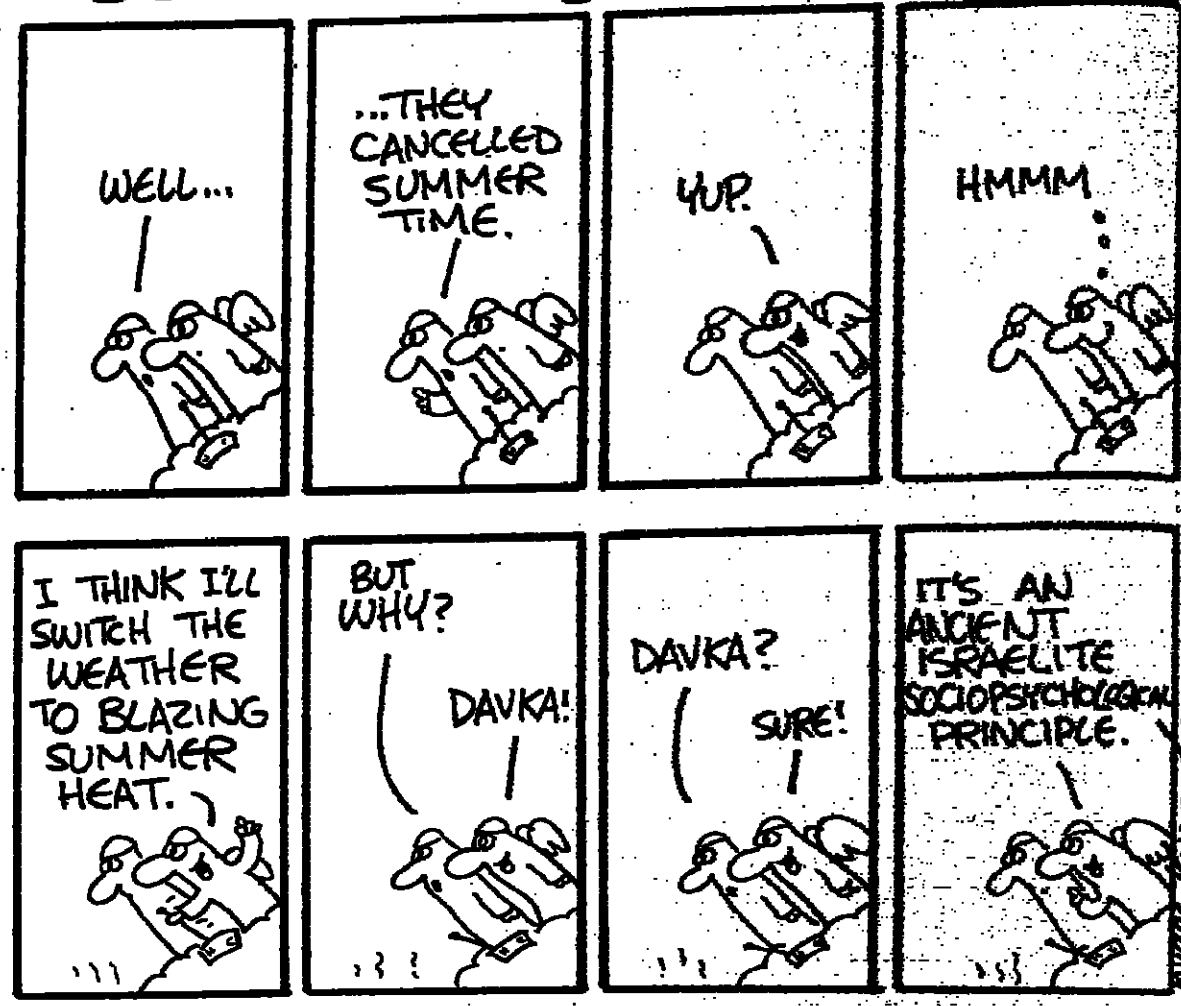
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — We are collecting a mailing list of all former members of United Synagogue Youth now living in Israel so that we can inform them of reunions and cultural events. We want to include in this list former staff members, friends, and supporters of USY. We ask interested individuals to send their names, addresses, and phone numbers to us at the Center for Conservative Judaism, 2 Agnon Street, P.O.B. 7456, Jerusalem 74265.

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The Friday Dry Bones



content among Egyptians, especially among men in the army. The peace with Israel did not take Egypt out of the economic mud, and the vast economic assistance from the United States answered neither the expectations of the late President Anwar Sadat nor of Mubarak. The country was left with the burden of a peace with Israel and with growing economic and social problems.

A high official in the Egyptian foreign ministry warned this week that Israel should not press Mubarak too hard for normalization. He said that because of the growing internal and external difficulties, and the strong pressures from the U.S. and Israel, Mubarak might eventually get fed up with peace and prefer a return to a state of hostility.

Israel, he said, is pushing too hard for normalization, while not showing concrete concern about the Palestinian problem. The Egyptian government is concerned about that not because it cares so much for the Palestinians, but because advocacy of their cause gives Egypt legitimacy in the Arab world. Furthermore, if Mubarak were to abandon the peace with Israel, as head of the largest Arab state, he could claim the leadership of the entire Arab world.

This is a new phenomenon, and quite a dangerous one. He pointed out that the Wafd members of parliament were not elected, but were appointed by Mubarak's regime: "So they owe him, but they still criticize him."

But the most dangerous thing, the official continued, would be if Iran won its war with Iraq, and Khomeini were able to form a new fundamentalist government in Baghdad, answerable to him.

"This could also push Egypt, sooner or later, into forming a fundamentalist government, and this you Israelis could not stop, even with your giant army."

Such a government would undoubtedly sever relations with Israel the moment it took power, he pointed out.

"So don't push our president to the wall," he cautioned. "You, Israelis, with all your excellent intelligence, do not seem to understand our real problems, nor our way of thinking. Just remember one thing: if Egypt doesn't get 100 per cent of Taba, it would be a disaster for both of us."

A LEADING Egyptian intellectual, on the other hand, said this week that President Mubarak is surrounded by advisers too enamoured of the PLO. Those advisers fail to take into account that Israel could potentially be Egypt's "best friend" in the Middle East.

The Egyptian delegation at the Taba talks was too obstinate, he observed. But more significant was the fact that Egypt had not taken advantage of Peres's two years in power.

"Peres is moderate and reasonable," he said, "and we Egyptians could have settled most of our problems with him. Instead, we played with the Taba problem until the very last minute. So now we have Itzhak Shamir."

He admitted that both Egypt and Israel had made mistakes during the Taba negotiations, but now, he concluded, "I am very pessimistic about what can be accomplished during Shamir's term as prime minister."

Even after the Taba compromise and the Alexandria summit, Israeli-Egyptian relations remain very fragile. Peres was virtually euphoric last Thursday, when Israeli journalists talked to him on the veranda of Alexandria's Ras-el-Tin Palace following the first day of the summit. So were some of the Israeli officials escorting him.

But a few days later, the rosy tint turned to grey. The Egyptian government is highly suspicious of the rotation. Israel, on the other hand, is not sure if the normalization really will materialize.

Despite the fears and suspicions on both sides, peace exists. However, strange it still may feel, an Israeli can board a plane at Ben-Gurion Airport, land in Cairo an hour later and be treated just like any other foreign visitor.

You step into a taxi. The driver asks you where you are from. You say Israel. He smiles and says, "Ahlan wa-shahlan ibni-ame — Welcome cousin."

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's Middle East Affairs editor.

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